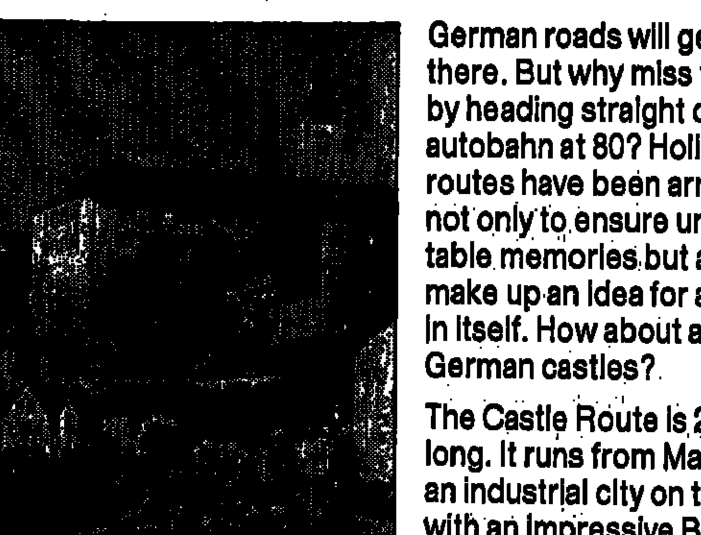
Routes to tour in Germany



The Castle Route

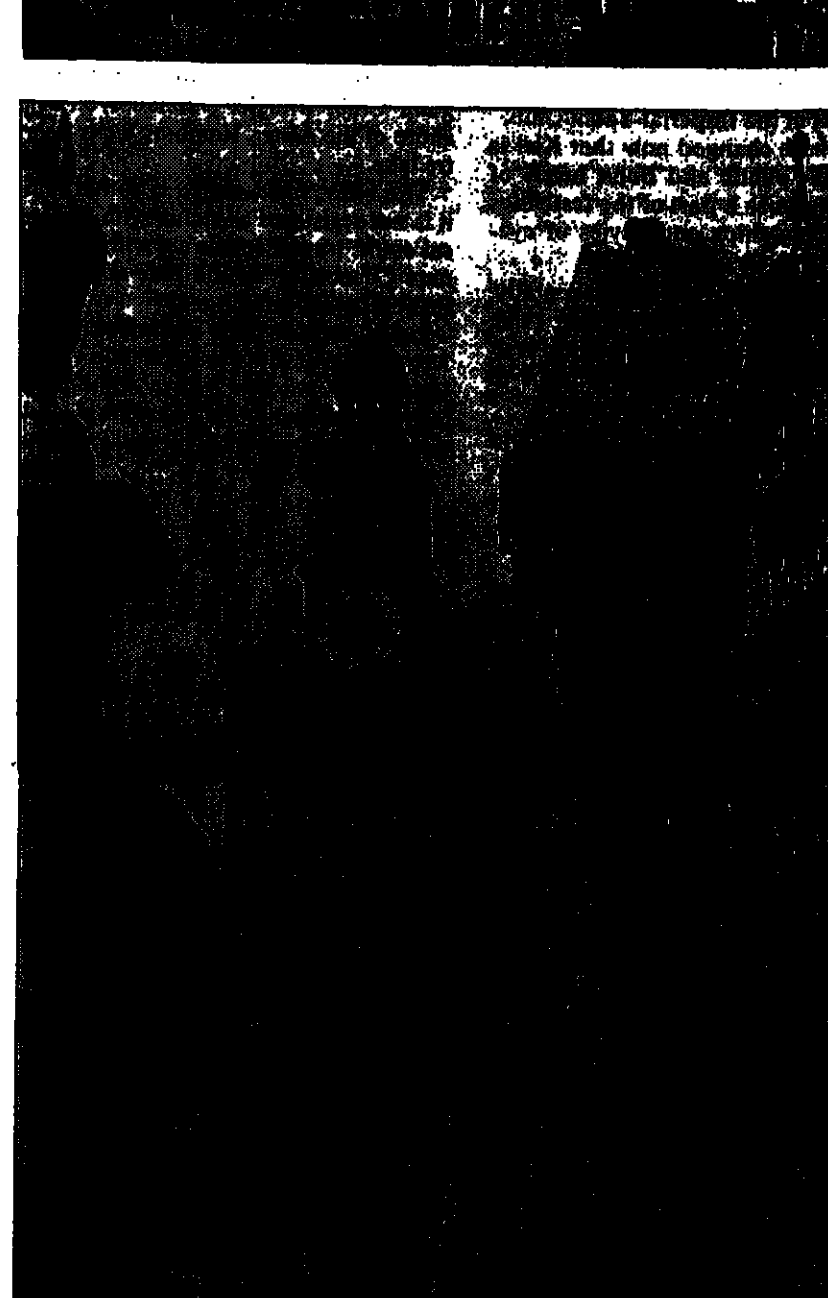


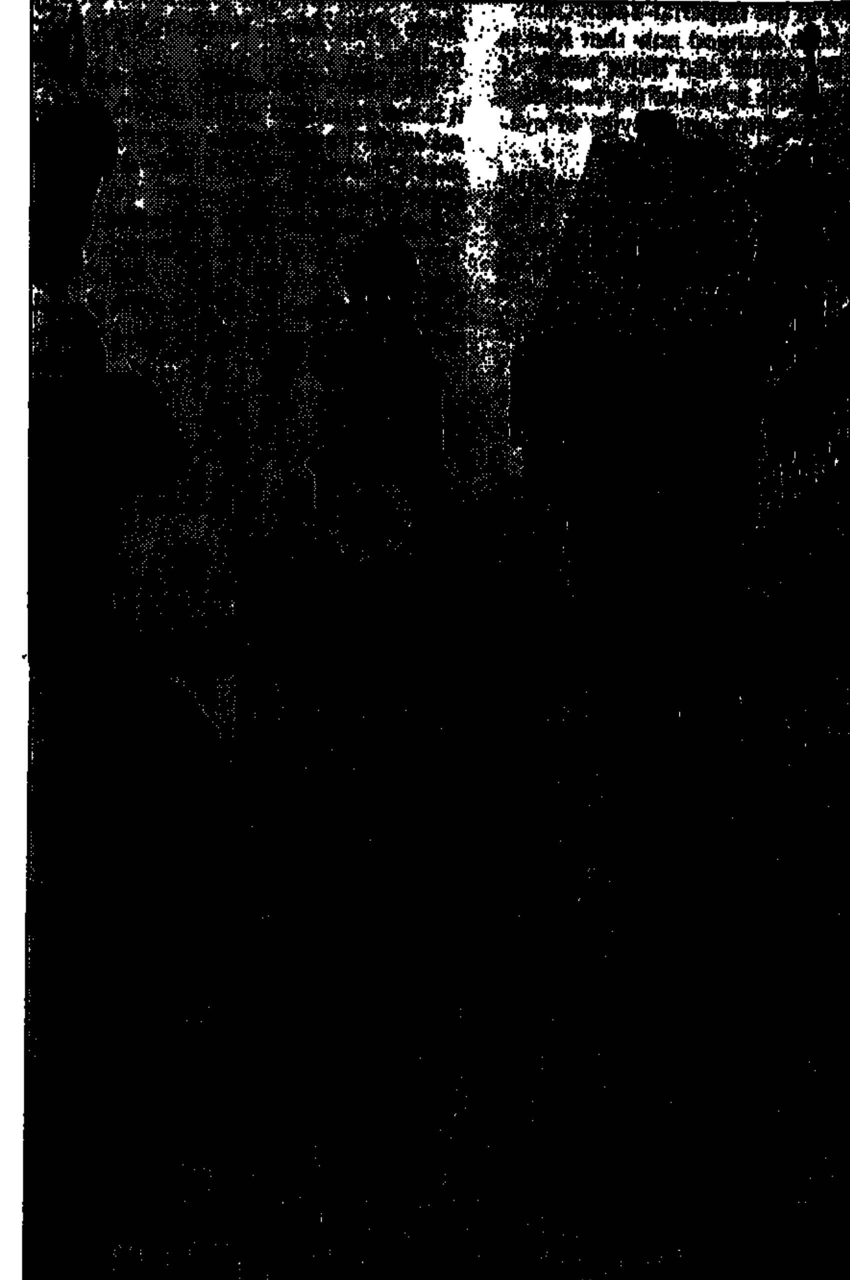
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Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

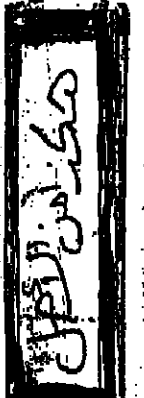






1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
2 Heidelberg
3 Nuremberg
4 Rothenburg/Tauber

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.
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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 18 July 1982
Twenty-first Year - No. 1044 - By air

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Schmidt takes Europe's case to America

Chancellor Schmidt hopes that his private visit to San Francisco this month will help to smooth relations between Europe and America.

Herr Schmidt will see the incoming Secretary of State, George Shultz. They are old friends.

Although Schmidt does not expect to perform miracles and convert Shultz to supporting the European gas pipeline deal with the Russians, he does expect to get a serious hearing for his arguments.

The Chancellor will explain why he agrees with Washington that Western Europe could become dependent on the Soviet Union for energy and that the Russians would one-sidedly profit from the deal.

He is dismayed that Washington extended its sanctions against the deal without consulting Europe beforehand, while he is, as a matter of principle, trying to prevent a clash between America and its European allies.

It was with this in mind that — like Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — he tried to mollify his angered EEC partners at the Community summit in Brussels.

Despite the Chancellery's alarm at the brusque tone that has dominated Washington's communications with its European partners since the decision to extend the embargo last month, Schmidt intends to continue his present policy.

American reports have intimated that the Chancellor's attitude at Versailles was a contributing factor in General Alexander Haig's decision to resign as Secretary of State.

Haig is said to have advised President Reagan before the summit to let the gas deal pass, on the assumption that the Europeans would reward this by tightening up on their commercial credits to the Soviet Union.

The Versailles summit, Washington sources say, eventually resulted in a communiqué that was vague though acceptable to President Reagan.

The Americans' anger was fuelled when they listened to the tape of the press conference Schmidt gave after the summit in which, to President Reagan's dismay, he said that the decisions on the trade with the East bloc and credits to these countries in no way applied to the Federal Republic of Germany.

American diplomatic circles also say Bonn should not have been caught unawares by the additional American sanctions measures because the possibility of further sanctions had been pointed out to Bonn many times.

Additionally, during his talks with Schmidt in Bonn last month, President Reagan reportedly made it quite clear his Administration would have to take further sanctions because the measures of late December 1981 had not made the Soviets give in on Poland.

Reagan is said to have expressly reaffirmed his misgivings about the gas deal.

Records show that Schmidt had actually said at Versailles that economic relations with the East should continue to be "strictly governed by the principle of mutual advantage" and that "commercial wisdom imposes its own limitations. There is no need to tell this to Deutsche Bank and the many other German banks which have in any event become cautious when it comes to risk assessments — if they haven't been so from the very beginning. The whole of the passage in the communiqué that deals with East-West trade and credits hardly concerns us."

Bonn stresses, however, that the Chancellor said at the press conference that he specifically approved of the agreed-upon "sensible and graduated course of action" against the Soviet Union and the East bloc and that he had agreed to discuss improvements of the control system governing the export of strategic goods to the Soviet Union.

"For reasons of commercial commonsense" he had also agreed to a "limitation of export credits" and a regular subsequent review of East-West trade and financial relations within the OECD.

Bonn government circles emphasise that in his talks with Schmidt three days after Versailles, President Reagan made no criticism at all of the Chancellor's press conference.

Reagan had repeated his objections to the gas deal, but had said nothing about any increase in sanctions.

Chancellery insiders say that even on the periphery of the summit, no American had mentioned that the gas deal might be linked with a reduction of commercial credits to the east.

The allegation that Schmidt contributed to Haig's downfall can be disproved by Haig's extremely cordial reply to the Chancellor's telegram of regret.

Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher are keeping a close eye on what the American media say Shultz might do.

Some Washington observers predict that the former secretary of the treasury would be a strong secretary of state while others describe him as a typical "team player".

Bernt Conrad
(Die Welt, 9 July 1982)



Talks in the Hague

Trade protectionism by Western nations and Nato plans to deploy nuclear missiles were high on the agenda when Chancellor Schmidt (right) and Dutch Prime Minister Andries van Agt met in the Hague. It was the first official visit by a German chancellor to the Netherlands for 18 years. (Photo: dpa)

Genscher heads for Cairo to smooth things over

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is visiting Egypt and Jordan to smooth ruffled Arab feelings over the crisis in Lebanon.

Arab nations were upset at the EEC response to the Israel invasion. They say the declaration passed at the summit was too soft, and they wanted sanctions imposed against Israel.

Bonn, above all, is getting the blame. It was Bonn's veto that led to a French sanctions proposal being shelved.

The official reason for Genscher's visit is that he will inaugurate Bonn's new embassy building in Cairo.

But he is also going to Amman, and there is no building to be inaugurated there.

Herr Genscher was also to have visited Saudi Arabia but the government there has its hands full with the Lebanon crisis, and Riyadh was dropped off the schedule.

Not only the "foreign minister" of the PLO, Farouk Kaddumi, but the whole of the Arab press, ranging from Saudi Arabia to Egypt, raised the question of whether Bonn had been pressured by Washington into reviewing its attitude towards the Palestinian issue.

The Bonn Foreign Office wasted no time in refuting this in official and semi-official statements.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Germany still demands self-determination for the Palestinians and PLO participation in a peace settlement.

Bonn's rejection of sanctions against Israel is attributed by the Foreign Ministry to the Chancellor's general aversion to any form of economic sanctions as a means of achieving political aims.

Genscher will try to explain this in his talks with King Hussein and President Mubarak, and he will ensure that his explanations receive a response throughout the Arab region.

It was he who during a visit to Cairo and Alexandria in September 1979 laid the foundations for the June 1980 Middle East resolution of the EEC Summit in Venice with his "six principles" on the Palestinian issue.

The resolution still applies. It stresses the self-determination right of the Palestinian people along with their right to a homeland of their own and the participation of the PLO (which Israel now wants to destroy militarily and politically in besieged West Beirut) in all negotiations aimed at solving the Palestinian problem.

Carl E. Buchalla
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 July 1982)

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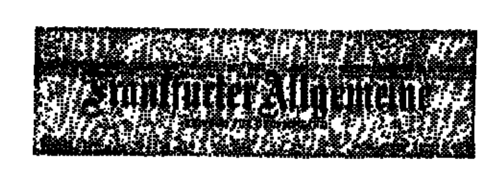
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The next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 1 August.

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Lebanese crisis poses a dilemma for the Arab world



The Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps have been misused by the Arabs as political cannon-fodder. They have also been used by the armed Palestinians belonging to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as military cannon-fodder.

This is nothing new to the Israelis, but it is a suggestion often dismissed outside Israel as being propaganda.

Up to now no single Arab state has has come to the aid of the Palestinians.

When it came to the crunch, the Syrians were not even willing to admit the PLO fighters on a temporary basis.

Even Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi. All he could do was issue a plea to the Palestinians to fight until the very end for the Palestinian cause.

The PLO for its part has already shown sufficient evidence of its cynical attitude towards the Palestinian civil population by taking up positions and setting up arms depots in refugee camps, apartment houses, schools, churches, mosques and hospitals.

All this ought not lead to assumption that even if the PLO suffers total military defeat over the next few days its influence is over and done with.

Moderate Palestinian politicians in Israeli-occupied West Jordan pointed this out weeks ago.

They said that the PLO may well be destroyed as an organisation but the idea of an undisputed homeland for a homeless people will survive.

Israel's Foreign Minister Sharon is naive if he believes he can do away with Palestinian nationalism by trying to bomb it out of existence.

Sharon's idea is to remove the PLO threat for those Palestinians living in the Israeli occupied areas who are willing to co-operate with the Israelis.

He then wants to introduce an Israeli-type form of autonomy, which would ultimately lead to the annexation of West Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Interesting questions have been raised for current affairs experts: was the Israeli government's original military objective of erecting a 40-kilometre buffer zone in South Lebanon to protect Northern settlements in Israel against artillery and missile attacks just a stratagem towards Syria, America, or even the Israeli people themselves (including Parlament and parts of the Cabinet)?

Or was this aim overtaken by the course of events during the war? Israel has created a new situation, and it is up to Israel to come to terms with it.

Of course, questions will be asked as to whether or not the price paid in blood by the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian was too high.

Outside Israel the fact that the Israeli forces were almost unanimously welcomed by the Lebanese as liberators from the terror of the PLO has been all too easily brushed aside.

Not only were they greeted by the Christians but by the Druze, Sunni and Shi'ite Moslem groups.

Even discounting many of the reports alleging a reign of terror by the PLO over the Lebanese (and Palestinian) population as propaganda, there is enough evidence to understand the reaction of the Lebanese population to the Israeli invasion.

Those areas previously controlled by the PLO and their Lebanese allies, the coastal towns of Tyre, Sidon and Demur and the areas North of the Litani River right up to West Beirut and to the East and the south of the Bekaa Valley, were already destroyed before the Israelis appeared on the scene. Some of this destruction was caused by retaliatory attacks by Israel in answer to terrorist acts by the PLO.

Another part, however, is "home-made", brought about in fighting between rival militias supported on the one hand by other Arab states, and on the other, by Iran. Jerusalem is angry about the fact that the foreign press seems to have forgotten that the civil war has been raging in Lebanon for seven years.

According to Israeli reports it has cost tens of thousands of civilians their lives.

Territorial integrity and sovereignty in Lebanon had long since disappeared; a way out of this desperate situation seemed a long way off.

If the situation created by Israel is approached unsanctimoniously, no attempts being made to justify events, the Gordian knot can be said to have been cut.

The Lebanese suddenly found themselves in the situation of being master in their own house again. Apart from the urgent question as to the fate of Beirut, two questions come to the fore:

Will Israel and Syria be willing to concede a right to the Lebanese to determine their own future?

Will the Lebanese, at odds with one another, agree to sacrifice their own individual interests for the sake of the common good?

Knut Barrey

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1982)

Parties get together to work out a Namibia formula



Negotiations designed to reach an independence formula for the former German colony of Namibia have begun in New York.

Parties involved are the western contact group, which includes West Germany; the South West Africa People's Organisation, Swapo; and various African countries including Nigeria.

The Americans, who had held separate negotiations with Pretoria, say that far-reaching agreement has meanwhile been reached with South Africa on Namibia.

This could lead to supervised elections in March or April next year and subsequent independence.

One of the last obstacles was the electoral system proposed by the West and modelled on the German system (with a first and second ballot) which Swapo rejected. This proposal seems to have been dropped in the meantime.

There is now little controversy on constitutional issues and the question of a UN peace-keeping force to ensure the ceasefire.

Contrary to former intentions, there will probably be no demilitarised zone on either side of the Angola-Namibia border.

The South African troops are to withdraw to two bases while the Swapo fighters are to return to their bases in Angola and Zambia.

But a new problem was now arisen because South Africa wants to make a solution to the Namibia problem dependent on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Both Angola and Swapo reject this, however.

From South Africa's point of view, such a demand is logical. Once Namibia is independent and South Africa has withdrawn its troops, Pretoria will no longer be able to prevent a possible Cuban intervention in favour of Swapo because it will have no common border with Angola.

On the other hand, however, it should be noted that one of the reasons for the Cuban presence in Angola is the repeated attempt by South Africa to destabilise Angola's MPLA government by supporting the guerrilla organisation UNITA.

It could be argued that once South African can no longer directly influence the Namibia problem Luanda could review the necessity for a Cuban presence in Angola.

This is probably what the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, had in mind when he said he expected this issue to be solved once the problem has been settled.

But should South Africa, backed by the USA, insist on the withdrawal of the Cubans as a precondition for a settlement, the New York talks could be in jeopardy.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 July 1982)

Walking through a minefield to control armaments

Nobody would deny the age-old adage that a war is much too important to leave its preparation up to the generals.

Yet anyone who takes on the task of disarmament and arms control apparently is in for trouble.

The United Nations, the Socialist International and the Palme commission are just some of the institutions which raise hopes which are then dashed in a mood of disappointment.

The special UN General Assembly on disarmament is a classic example of such a failure. Most complaints, however, are directed towards the superpowers, held to blame for a growing belief that arming oneself may actually cause good.

The appearances of leading international politicians at such meetings, this time we saw Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, Helmut Schmidt and Andrei Gromyko, certainly does not help.

They would have better off to get together in twos, threes or fours to discuss more specific topics.

For unlike any other matter the question of guaranteeing security and reducing arms is a topic for governments to discuss with one another.

It's no good trying to pretend this is not the case or even getting angry at the fact.

However, there are enough social groups increasing the pressure for success, which very often adopts the form of mass psychoses.

Some are out to influence the composition of governments and make party political advantage.

This would increasingly seem to be the primary purpose behind discussion on disarmament. To turn the so-called peace policies into powerful weapons of domestic politics would appear to be an attractive and simple proposition.

Every party can accuse the other of not pulling its weight for disarmament.

If the worst comes to the worst, the electorate may even believe that their town or even their back-garden will be turn into a "nuclearfree zone".

Apparently it's only too easy to allow the much praised "peace policy" to slip down into such lowly realms of political activity.

The debacle at the United Nations Assembly in New York may result in many citizens throughout the world not accepting everything that politicians have to offer.

They want peace and they want it now.

A certain amount of armament has to be put up with, of course, and some form of deterrence.

Up to now elements of both have worked well in Europe.

Less money spent on arms on all sides is a much better way of bringing down armament than mass psychoses.

Everyone should resolve not to allow themselves to be talked into believing too much nonsense.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1982)

The German Tribune

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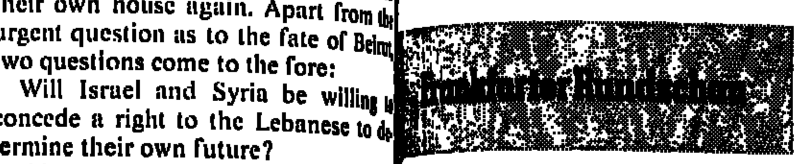
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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Election to tickle palate of the connoisseur



The political parties are in the progress of reorientation. This is going to make the coming state election campaigns interesting.

The politicians are going to have a lot more explaining to do on the hustings than ever before.

In Hesse, where the FDP has given notice that it is changing allegiance from the SPD to the opposition, Chancellor Schmidt (SPD) will be pitted against his deputy in the coalition, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is the leader of the FDP.

This can only be described as one for the connoisseur.

The Free Democrats are at the epicentre of this reorientation. For 30 years they have reflected the spirit of the age.

Now they seem to have taken leave of their senses.

The person to thank for this is their leader, Herr Genscher, who was determined not to lose, come what may, and who has now lost more than any other politician. He has stripped himself of the credibility needed to lead a party in such a tricky situation.

But Genscher can't be blamed for all the woes in Bonn and elsewhere in the nation.

In a country like the Federal Republic of Germany, the parties are extremely sensitive and quickly to react to changes.

There is now a fourth party, the Greens, that differs greatly from the three old ones. The FDP's traditional role as kingmaker and the tail that wags the dog seems to be coming to an end.

But not even those SPD politicians who are now prepared to join forces with the Greens believe that they can simply take the place of the FDP.

Anybody who claimes to know exactly what the Greens want other than clean rivers and what will become of them eventually is a fraud.

The Greens' anti-parliamentarian angle is (still?) too great; and in any event, judging by this country's experience with anti-parliamentarianism, we must be extremely alert.

Unsatisfactory though our present form of government may be, there is no better one in sight — and that includes one that has been painted green. But those Greens who realise that they stand a better chance of success if they act as a party within our political system are likely to gain the upper hand.

The Social Democrats are now embarking on the risky course of talking with the Greens. There is, no guarantee of success and the Chancellor seems to be much more reticent and sceptical than Brandt.

But there are a couple of facts that cannot be brushed aside. Opinion surveys already give the Greens 8 per cent of the popular vote and the figure could rise as time goes on.

Even if most of their answers to our problems are unclear or non-existent, this does not mean that they cannot raise a few pertinent questions.

By contrast, the traditional parties have cleverly shirked many an uncomfortable issue.

The SPD at least stands a chance of now finding its road to a policy for the 1990s. But this also means that it will have little use for its old partner, the FDP.

Desperate logic

The only course of action open to the liberals is to flee to the conservatives. So, there is some desperate logic in the decision of the Hesse FDP, which has already decided.

To dismantle Liberalism — even the organised Liberalism of a party or parties — has never been good for this country.

But the problem is that there are fewer "clear Liberal stands on specific issues," as Genscher keeps referring to them.

This to some extent applies to Social Democratic statements on specific issues. But the Social Democrats at least have enough instinct to think ahead occasionally — even if it hurts.

Hans-Herbert Gaebel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 July 1982)

(Cartoon: Reimann)

CDU takes another look at the best path to power

The CDU has indicated that it will probably go it alone in a bid for power in the national election in 1984.

This represents a strategic change. Until now it has planned on waiting for the FDP to desert the coalition and cross the floor.

The dispute over the draft budget for 1983 caused no political change. Nor did it cause the FDP to abandon the Social Democrats.

The Free Democrats are rapidly losing favour with the voters, as opinion surveys show.

The Greens are negotiating with the Social Democrats and even the Liberals now give the impression of courting the Greens.

There is a restructuring of the party landscape in progress that might be more far-reaching than it appears today.

In this situation, the Bonn opposition should go back to its fundamentals again. It should decide what it really wants should it take office in the near future.

CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler now indicates that the CDU/CSU intends to go it alone in 1984.

Geissler is right in saying that only one thing is certain: that the 1984 election will take place.

Nobody can predict what will happen in the meantime, especially after the events of the first week in July.

Those who had hoped for or feared a breakdown of the SPD-FDP coalition (depending on the point of view) were either disappointed or relieved when the partners settled their dispute.

But almost everybody knows now that, instead of pulling in the same direction, they are fighting for their political survival.

The political realism that the conservatives now seem to have adopted calls *for cold pragmatism. And this includes what many CDU politicians have so far* refused to realise, i.e. that the Free Democrats could well cease being a potential political partner.

The Greens are advancing, and the FDP's role as kingmaker seems to be nearing its end. It is right for a politician like Geissler to come out with a clear statement on this at this time because not all CDU leaders are aware of it.

Some have not yet given up the hope that the FDP will heave them into the saddle of government.

Latest opinion surveys give the CDU/CSU 53 per cent of the vote. But this should not make the opposition too optimistic.

The decision on a change of power is still pending. All that is sure right now is that things will continue as they are for the time being.

SPD and FDP have a healthy majority in the Bundestag, and this must be stressed time and again. In view of this majority, they can hardly be interested in new elections.

Geissler was well advised to praise new elections as the "cleanest solution" while at the same time stressing that there was no chance of them whatsoever.

Cleanliness does not always take priority in politics, which makes new elections a purely academic sandbox game.

If the opposition of today wants to become the government of tomorrow, it must be dogged in pursuing the aim. The coalition will not give anything away. After the latest Geissler statement, it seems that the CDU is prepared to do exactly that.

Karl Hugo Pruys

(Nordwest Zeitung, 9 July 1982)

Growing Greens more attractive proposition for SPD

The various groupings that have come together as the Green Alternative List are now represented in five of 11 State assemblies.

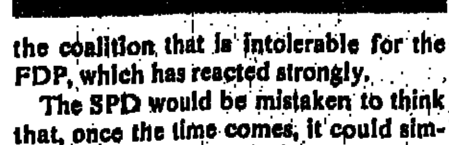
In Bremen, they have five seats; in Baden-Württemberg six; in Berlin nine; in Lower Saxony 11; and in Hamburg nine.

The coming election in Hesse is likely to get them in there as well.

The Greens are still far from being a uniform party and a permanent political power on a national plane.

But they have been given a degree of respectability by the fact that they are being wooed by the SPD as a possible coalition partner one day.

There might be a certain logic in this for the SPD if it is seen as a lesson for the FDP. But it has imposed a strain on



the coalition that is intolerable for the FDP, which has reacted strongly.

The SPD would be mistaken to think that, once the time comes, it could simply exchange a Social-Liberal coalition for a Social-Green one.

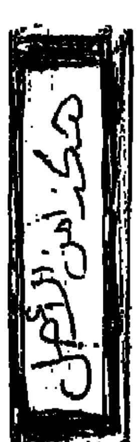
This is wishful thinking by those in the SPD who have long backed Green issues within their own party. They have been doing so not only as an endorsement of Green policy but primarily because they hope to recapture young SPD voters who hve shifted to the Greens.

But even this hope is unfounded at present. It is not worth the existing coalition with the FDP and ultimately placing it at risk.

Though the Greens might at some point become suitable coalition partners, there is no indication of this right now.

Achim Melchers

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 6 July 1982)



■ DEFENCE

The ABC of mopping up nuclear war waste

The army has revealed a little of how it goes about dealing with the aftermath of atomic, biological and chemical attacks.

It invited pressmen to see ABC defence battalion 110 in action in Emden.

The scenes that unfolded could have come straight out of a science fiction film: looking like olive-coloured monsters in their ponchos, their carbon-lined protective suits, masks, gloves and boots, the men went about their work with strips of special paper that change colour to indicate contamination, test tubes, spraying equipment and anemometers.

They left behind areas marked with coloured pieces of foil to indicate nuclear, biological or chemical contamination — a tedious and chilling business.

No other unit of the armed forces is as clearly defensive in character as the ABC men. And no other part of Nato's defence is as little known.

This was driven home in March by the US State Department report on Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

It can now be taken as certain that the poisonous "yellow rain" over Laos and Cambodia came from the Soviet Union's arsenal of ABC weapons.

Moscow's huge stockpile of chemical ammunition (at leat 80,000 tons) is frequently overlooked under the impact of the nuclear threat.

The newsmen were familiarised with the specialists whose function it is to check for contamination after major ABC attacks and to set off Nato's warning system.

People, goods, installations and roads have to be decontaminated and the newsmen were also shown how the ABC men go about decontaminating water and making it drinkable again.

The protective clothing available to all soldiers was on display as was a new device to measure contamination by radiation which resembles a wristwatch and is issued to all troops when necessary.

The ABC unit, which — luckily — has never yet had occasion to practise its work under real conditions, made no bones about the fact that some of its equipment corresponds to the standard of 1955.

But the new transport tank *Fuchs* and highly sophisticated detecting and analysing devices with which they are soon to be equipped will bring the ABC units up to date.

ABC defence is not only a task for one battalion each per corps and one company per division. The ABC defence of the troops as a whole is included in the training for all Bundeswehr units even though it is frequently done as an annoying sideline.

Every soldier has as part of his personal equipment extensive material with which to help himself and his comrades. This ranges from ABC mask all the way to protetive clothing and from an atropine syringe (for use as an antidote for nerve gas) to decontamination powder.

Early warning and the correct use of the protective equipment improve the survival chances in case of an ABC attack.

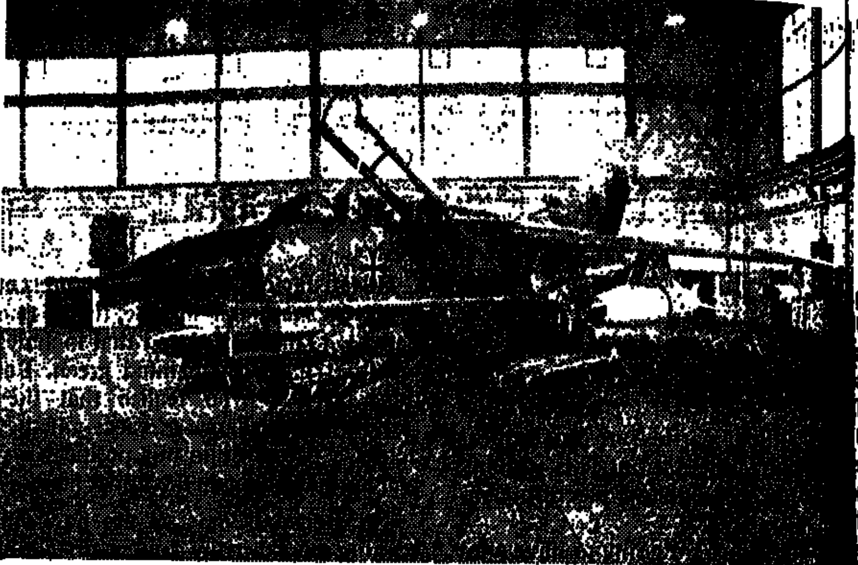
The idea is to enable the troops to carry on even in these circumstances.

It was inevitable that the journalists who attended the Emden demonstrations should have asked: "The troops can protect themselves in case of an attack; but what about the civilian population?"

The answer provided food for thought: "We help where we can. But civil defence is not our job."

Andreas Krzok

(Rheinische Post, 3 July 1982)



The Tornado is now in service. (Photo: K

Chilling ... cleaning-up a nuclear mess. (Photo: Kizok)

Early warning in service

Nato's Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) has been officially commissioned by the Alliance's Secretary-General Joseph Luns in Geilenkirchen.

Eventually the 18 Boeing A3 and 11 British Nimrod aircraft that will make up the multinational Nato unit will be based in Geilenkirchen on the German-Dutch border.

AWACS, which can see deep into the East bloc and give early warning of staging for an attack, "shows the high degree of importance we attribute to the defensive character of the Atlantic Alliance," said Wilfried Penner, state secretary at the Bonn Defence Ministry.

The system, he said, was a boost to Nato's defence capability and thus improved the security of all member nations.

Penner stressed the enormous financial cost to the 13 nations involved that had forced them to shelve other projects.

He drew attention to the arrangement with the USA for the supply of the 18 Boeings (per unit cost in 1977: US$70m).

Other Nato nations are seeking some sort of deal that would offset this, such as by US purchases of military equipment in Europe.

If the deal comes off, Penner said, it would signal additional joint projects.

In a new hangar, Luns unveiled the Nato insignia on the first of the AWACS planes in the presence of the defence ministers of Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway and Turkey and Nato's commander-in-chief, General Rogers.

dpa

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 June 1982)

Four Tornados handed over, but faults ground three

Faulty instruments grounded three of the four Tornado multi-purpose jets that were supposed to have given a display at the ceremony which officially commissioned them.

The fourth flew alone, thus ushering in a project that has been the subject of a long wrangle over cost.

At the end of last year, the price of each aircraft was DM78.4m and the total programme DM26.2bn.

But Defence Minister Hans Apel made no mention in his speech at the opening ceremony of how the cost has rocketed, although it was written into it.

He called the plane that had almost led to his resignation the "pride of the Bundeswehr". It would remain operational into the next century, although it also was the problem child of the Defence Ministry.

The first Tornado went to the navy. The aircraft can skim over the surface at treetop altitude in just about any weather; it can be used as a reconnaissance plane and it is a great fighter.

It replaces the ill-fated Starfighter.

Apel deleted the passage about the cost explosion of the Tornado because peace and freedom had their price and the Tornado "was a splendid instrument in preserving them."

At the end of 1981 each Tornado cost DM78.4m, making the total DM26.2bn for the whole project.

Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Baethge said that the Tornado concept and the highly sophisticated electronics that go with it had proved their worth in the war over the Falklands and in Lebanon.

Apel (who usually leaves it to the military to answer technical questions) interjected that these experiences had shown that Navy surface vessels had lost some of their importance in fav[our] of aircraft and submarines.

Carried away by the euphoria of the moment, Admiral Baethge even went so far as to say that the Tornado was superior to the Warsaw Pact defence system in both offensive and defensive terms. "We're ahead by a nose."

Asked what he would do against such a miracle weapon if he were on the other side, the admiral said: "There's only one defence against a low-flying Tornado: its electronics must be put out of action through decoys which draw its fire."

The navy, followed by the air force, will receive nine Tornados a month.

But for now it was the navy that had the privilege of demonstrating one in action. It was to have been four, but faulty instruments prevented the other three from flying.

Apel to the pilot, Peter Haupt: "How does it feel flying just above the treetops and hugging the ground? Doesn't it frighten the wits out of you?"

Haupt gave a regulation answer, saying that he would trust his sensitive instruments.

When the minister later commented that when "skimming the wavetops during a heavy sea the plane must be tossed up and down as the instruments adapt the flight pattern to the contours of the sea's surface", he was corrected by Admiral Fromm, commander of the fleet, who said: "This might be so over the Pacific where the waves build up to a height of six metres or more and where there are several hundred metres from crest to crest. But we don't have such waves in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Apel then asked the pilot: "What is the range of this bird?" The wry answer was: "I don't want to say anything about it on the microphone."

Then came the photograph session with Apel standing in front of the aircraft that had caused him so many headaches.

He told the photographers: "Don't take too long over it or I'll feel like the captain of our World Cup team." Perhaps he was showing where his real interest lay.

SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr had the misfortune of having the ceremony take place in his constituency.

He felt that a barb was in order and asked one of the admirals: "What on earth would the navy do if there were no GDR."

Heinz-Joachim Melder

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 July 1982)

THE EEC

Denmark warns: Community must not present itself as a closed union

Spain and Portugal should be admitted to the EEC, Denmark's Foreign Minister, Kjeld Olesen, has told the Europarliament.

This was a natural consequence of the Community's commitment to remain open to all democratic countries in Europe that seek membership.

"Despite our own difficulties, we must not present ourselves as a closed club of self-sufficient members," he told members in a speech marking the beginning of his term as president of the council of ministers.

Mr Olesen wants the entry of Spain and Portugal to be finalised this year.

He pointed to the many still open problems in connection with the EEC membership of the two countries (some of which have not even been put on the agenda yet), especially problems con-

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nected with specifically Mediterranean farm products.

Olesen: "We owe it to ourselves and the two membership applicants to make every effort to bring the negotiations on these and other major issues — at least in principle — to an end during the Danish presidency that has just begun. Denmark regards this as a major task."

Olesen did not comment on the latest statements by French President Mitterrand during his state visit to Madrid and at the EEC Summit in Brussels at the end of June when he said that it was unlikely that Spain could become a member by 1 January 1984.

This was the deadline assumed by some Community governments, the Commission, the Europarliament and, above all, Madrid and Lisbon.

Under the impact of France's attempts to put the brakes on the accession, the Council of Europe asked the Commission in late June to present a report on the problems for the Community that would arise from the enlargement.

Observers see this as a first step towards watering down the deadline that has been envisaged up to now.

Foreign Minister Olesen's attempt to stick to this deadline and to complete at least the negotiations on matters of principle before the end of this years was welcomed by the Europarliament which appreciated his extremely businesslike and objective description of the Community's situation and its problems.

Olesen's speech was free of illusions and big words and, unlike his predecessors from other countries, he refrained from presenting any magnificent programmes.

Instead, he restricted himself to an analysis of the present position of cooperation within the Community.

Without resorting to any optimism that might have seemed opportune, he dealt critically with the Genscher-Colombo initiative and its institutional aspects and the issue of majority (rather than consensus) votes in the Council of Ministers.

His remarks on the problems attaching to the accession negotiations were therefore seen as a sign of Copenhagen's determination to settle the timing issue for the accession now rather than evade it as has been done hitherto.

Carl A. Ehrhardt

(Handelsblatt, 8 July 1982)

Euro passport available next year

After years of horse trading, the EEC passport has become reality.

The ten member nations of the Community have finally agreed that the document should be bordeaux red, that it should measure 125mm by 88mm and that it should replace the present national passports by 1 January 1985 at the latest.

The European passport hung in the balance to the very end over a 2mm by 2mm bone of contention: The British wanted to depart from the uniform format by this amount in both directions though they never said exactly why. It was the rest of the Community that gave in in the end.

The Community passport was first proposed at the European Summit in 1974 after the European Parliament had repeatedly called for its introduction as a sign of solidarity.

It was not until March 1981 that the EEC foreign ministers agreed in principle that the passport should be issued in 1985 at the latest.

This was preceded by fierce disputes over the colour, format and number of Community languages to be used on the title page.

The document that was finally agreed will have 32 pages. The cover will bear the name of the issuing country.

The information on the holder of the passport will be in the language of the issuing country plus English and French.

But every member nation may insert a magnetised strip to permit the reading of the passport by computer terminals at border checkpoints such as airports.

It is up to the issuing state to make provisions against forgery.

The new passport is intended to help cut cumbersome and time-consuming border checks and eventually to eliminate them altogether within the Community.

It is hoped that non-EEC countries will recognise the document.

The European passport is to be followed a year later, on 1 January 1986, by an EEC driving licence.

Hans-Peter Ott

(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 July 1982)

What they think on the streets

Seventy one per cent of EEC citizens favour European integration says an EEC Commission survey. But only 36 per cent want a central EEC government and a mere 16 per cent consider themselves "citizens of Europe".

Only 27 per cent say they know enough about Europe: 77 per cent gather their information from television; 55 per cent from the press; and 34 per cent from radio.

Close to half of the Community's citizens feel that the information provided by the media is "inadequate and too superficial."

Last October a similar survey showed that 74 per cent favoured European integration.

The Brussels Commission concludes that, while Europe does not rank high in public opinion, most people nevertheless support integration efforts.

Only in Denmark do the supporters and opponents of the integration iden balance, with 42 per cent for each.

Most Europe supporters (83 per cent) are in the Community's smallest country, Luxembourg.

France and the Federal Republic of Germany are equal (78 per cent), slightly behind Italy (79 per cent).

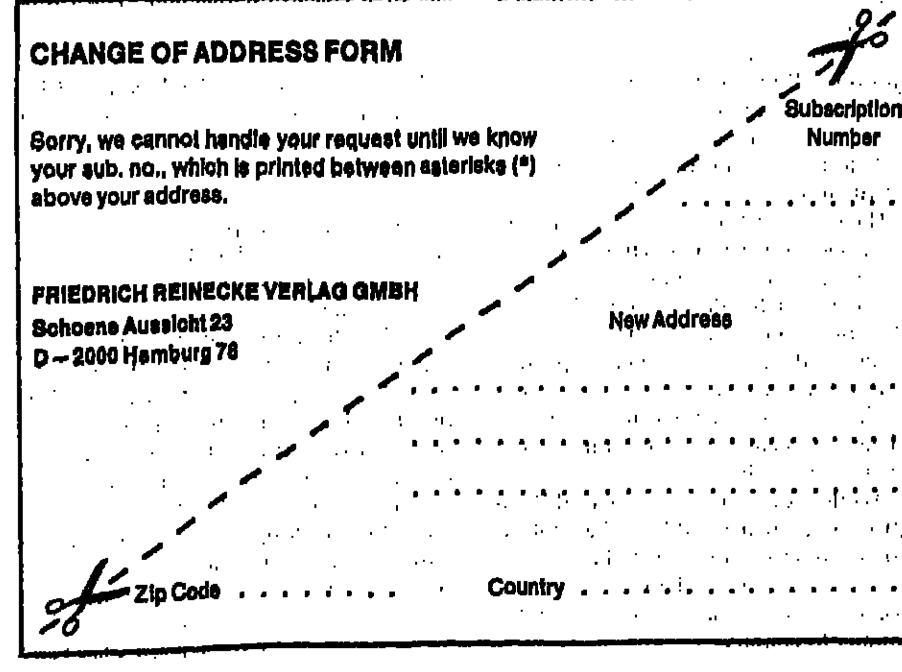
Of the major worries in the EEC, crime and terrorism take first place with 71 per cent.

In Germany, however, fear of unemployment and damage to the environment (77 and 75 per cent respectively) rank higher.

In the EEC as a whole, they take third place (57 per cent).

Michael Stabenow

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 July 1982)



Crocodiles make a meal of reform plans

The Crocodiles are at work in Strasbourg. Named after their meeting place, the two star restaurant Crocodile, they are a committed group of Euro-MPs out to modernise the European Treaties of 1951 and 1957.

Grouped around the Italian Euro-MP Altiero Spinelli, their aim is to persuade the Europarliament to develop more initiative in promoting the integration of Europe.

Spinelli is an old fighter for the European cause, but it was not until recently that he had his first tangible success when the parliament debated guidelines for a reform of the integration treaties and the realisation of the European Union.

The Crocodiles are represented on the newly-established Institutional Comittee of the parliament where Spinelli is a coordinator.

Spinelli's ideas met with much approval during the debate — not surprisingly so considering that most of the 434 Euro-MPs are delighted to have at last been provided with a sound topic for their campaign for the 1984 Euro-elections. Spinelli has plenty of ammunition he is willing to feed them.

"Europe has become an uncontrolled clique of beaucrats, technocrats and diplomats," says Spinelli in an analysis.

He concludes that the Council of Ministers resembles less and less a Community body and more and more an international conference where decisions are left to experts and national government officials.

'A failure'

He considers the attempt to prevent a paralysis of the Council of Ministers by creating a "super council", the Council of Europe (made up of the heads of state and government) as a failure. According to him, the Council of Europe did not become the driving force of integration.

This is why Spinelli now tries to achieve his aims through the European Parliament. But it is questionable whether the allies he is trying to enlist, i.e. the national parliaments, will go along.

EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn told the parliament during the debate that while it must seek the largest possible parliamentary majority for the necessary steps it must also try to sway the individual governments, for they, too, have a mandate.

The draft resolutions put before the Europarliament call, among other things, for changes in the distribution of power, especially a strengthening of the Commission, more weight for the parliament and the political control exercised by it and a re-definition of the role of the Council of Ministers.

Considering the paralysis that troubles EEC bodies, such demands seem only natural.

The structure of Community institutions that were conceived when there were only six members now hampers the decision-making processes in a Community of ten and soon 12.

But this is one topic that plays only a peripheral role in the Spinelli initiative.

Carl A. Ehrhardt

(Handelsblatt, 7 July 1982)

■ FINANCE

Difficult to see a silver lining in this cloud

The Federal Labour Office has just presented its bleakest analysis in 30 years. The Economic Affairs Ministry has admitted that orders for industry have dropped below 1976 levels.

This drop is accelerating. Stagnating domestic business has now been joined by flagging exports, despite the edge German exporters have due to the deutschemark exchange rate.

There is little to justify optimism, except perhaps an OECD forecast that predicts a 3.5 per cent growth rate for the Federal Republic of Germany in 1983.

Bonn has reiterated that there is no need to take any action in the economic policy sector, even though it is already clear that unemployment will continue to rise next year.

Even in the unlikely event that the OECD forecast comes true, joblessness would not improve.

Based on their experience with previous ups and downs, our politicians still believe that all we have to do is weather the doldrums when the ills will cure themselves.

That might have been so when there was fairly high economic growth when a growth of three per cent was considered dangerous due to the labour shortage it would cause.

But then the politicians also say that our present economic development has nothing to do with the customary cycles. What we are undergoing now is a structural crisis that must be overcome.

But this realisation was arrived at several years ago and nothing has happened since then.

There is much to indicate that unemployment was not recognised as a problem in time — a problem that calls for new types of remedies.

The high unemployment figures of the past years were not seen as being serious enough to call for more imagination in job creating policies.

The blame lies primarily with the parties to collective bargaining. But the state made it easier for them to adopt a lackadaisical attitude towards the existing problems by stressing its own active role in employment policy.

Many government programmes have failed to alleviate unemployment, if not actually cause it.

This "programme policy" must be blamed for more than just the failure shown by current indicators. Even more problematic is the state's inability to act due to its evergrowing borrowing against all warnings and advice by economic experts.

Interest payments alone are a deterrent for any attempt to tackle the problem by introducing additional booster programmes financed through deficit spending.

Karl Schiller's theory (which he successfully practised at the time) that the state could rectify the mistakes and omissions of others by correctly choosing its economic instruments and that it could thus ensure growth and employment has encouraged the false belief that economic developments can be manipulated. What was true then does not apply now.

The pendulum has swung in the other direction: resignation and hopelessness dominate now.

Unless we overcome this bleak mood our continued decline must be seen as programmed.

Frank Eichhorn

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 July 1982)

The German economy's four stages

Figures are averaged over each decade

	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-19[...]
	The build-up	Golden 60s	Climate alters	Critical [...] (1982 est[...])
Growth (%)	+7.9	+5.0	+3.2	+0.7
Price increases (%)	+1.9	+2.4	+4.9	+5.5
Unemployment	1.2m	223000	647000	1.[...]

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Bundesbank in bold money supply move

Money supply growth is to stay at an upper limit of between four and seven per cent until the end of the year.

In announcing this, the Bundesbank has left itself a way out in case it wants to change its mind.

It "talks" about "present economic conditions". Despite the get-out clause, its move is still a bold one considering the uncertainties.

It might look to some people as if the Bundesbank is maintaining its present course. It is not. It is still steering from one economic landmark to another.

This year has shown the central bankers how fast situations can change. The first months saw a decline in the cost of living index and American interest rates.

But things changed in May. US interest rates went up and so did consumer prices. At some points the difference between American and German interest rates was as much as seven per cent.

Even so, the Bundesbank seems determined to keep its foot off the money brakes in order to ease the economic situation at home, despite little help from treasury policies.

The coalition parties have agreed on the main data for the 1983 budget, but that has clarified little.

There is no certainty that the Bundesbank will again be able to transfer DM7.5bn worth of profits to federal coffers because nobody knows what the second half of the year will bring.

The Bundesbank has made no provisions to replace the securities deals with commercial banks for DM6.1bn that expires this month by new deals that would provide them with liquidity.

For the moment, the banks are making use of extended facilities to borrow against bankers' acceptances at a relatively reasonable rate.

They are also borrowing money at nine per cent, using securities as collateral — the Lombard business.

In any event, the Bundesbank can always help overcome liquidity bottlenecks by offering short term money. This is where it remains flexible.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 3 July 1982)

That pipeline row: crunch will come at Gatt meeting

EEC leaders have already mildly criticised Washington for the decision to tighten the embargo against Moscow.

But the objections so far are essentially political. They are rooted in different views about how the East bloc ought to be treated.

Trade policy differences will become sharper in November when the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) meets.

Washington's attempt to influence the production of goods in Europe under American licence for political reasons is legally unprecedented.

Coming on top of tariffs which have been placed on European steel, it just adds to the cooling of relations across the Atlantic.

The Gatt meeting is the first for nine year, and this strained atmosphere is just what is not needed. Gatt now faces a serious test for the first time because of world economic problems.

Among the many old and new protectionist measures are also the "order market arrangements", self-restriction agreements in certain sectors such as automobiles or textiles.

Another departure from a multilateral trade system would be the realisation of American ideas aimed at achieving balanced trade relations (reciprocity), either in certain sectors or from country to country.

This also includes recurrent French concepts for the "re-capturing of the domestic market".

Apart from the unresolved old issues such as the application of selective protective clauses or the handling of the trade in farm products, there are new problems that lend an added dimension to the discussion.

Following a US proposal, trade obstacles in the service sector should at least be reviewed if not made the subject of a specific agreement. The same applies to the trade in high technology products.

A special issue for the 1980s will be the interplay of private business and state promotion that has led to a massive concentration on promising technologies.

This is already practised by Japan and France's President Mitterrand suggested its general application at the Versailles Summit.

Under the impact of various recent embargo measures (Soviet Union, Argentina, etc.) there is every possibility that the developing or East bloc countries will raise the issue of trade obstacles imposed for non-economic reasons.

For how long will David Ricardo's tenet that making use of comparative cost advantages in a multilateral system improves the affluence of all apply?

Eberhard Wisdorff

(Handelsblatt, 1 July 1982)

Limited value in Germany's East bloc trade

The importance of West Germany['s] trade with the East bloc is frequent[...]ly overestimated, especially by the USA.

The Institute for the German Econo[...]my (IW), which reviewed 1981 tra[de] with the 11 East bloc countries says [...] ports and imports totalled DM38.[...] accounting for only 5.1 per cent of Ger[...]many's overall foreign trade and almo[st] equalling trade with Switzerland.

Exports to the East bloc accoun[ted] for only 1.5 per cent of Germany's [over]all business volume. Imports from the East were only 1.4 per cent.

But trade with the East bloc is impor[...]tant to some branches of industry, say[s] IW.

The East bloc accounts for about 1[...] per cent of imports of oil-based pro[...]ducts. Non-ferrous metals impo[rts] amount to 6.6 per cent; crude, natur[al] gas, textiles and clothing each accou[nt] for 6.2 per cent.

But these relatively high import q[uo]tas play a fairly unimportant role f[or] domestic suppliers.

IW says the East bloc barters raw m[a]terials, primary energy and labour [in]tensive goods for machinery, plant a[nd] other technically high grade [...] capital-intensive finished products.

Ninety per cent of Germany's i[m]ports from the Soviet Union are r[aw] material-intensive goods while 80 p[er] cent of its exports to the Soviets are [ca]pital and research-intensive.

Western markets are only to a limi[ted] extent suitable for East bloc goods.

Also, the East bloc needs to redu[ce] its debt to the West.

The principle that international di[vi]sion of labour leads to growing afflue[n]ce applies to the trade with the East [as] well, says IW.

But Western foreign policy and sec[u]rity interests must take priority over i[n]creased affluence through trade.

The German export business has [al]ways abided by this principle, and th[is] means that strategic goods may not [be] exported to the East bloc. This is ens[u]red by the Cocom list of goods.

On the other hand, the West's depe[n]dence on imports from East bloc coun[...]tries must be kept at tolerable levels [...] tolerance being defined in politi[cal] terms.

dpa/vwd

(Nordwest Zeitung, 6 July 1982)

BUSINESS

Shareholders are still waiting for the bulls to come rushing back

[...]he past few years have not been [g]ood for holders of stocks and [...]es. And the first six months of this [...] have not shown any great improve[...].

[T]he year began promisingly for fixed [inte]rest securities. By early May, the in[...]t rates that began sliding last Au[gust]/September continued their down[...]trend and reached 8.5 per cent.

[Nat]urally, this helped selling rates for [...] high-interest bonds.

[But] the declining interest rates were a [flash] in the pan.

[In] its effort to revitalise the economy, [the] Bundesbank had gone too far in try[ing] to provide business with cheap or [...]nable money.

[It] had hoped that the improved cur[ren]t account position would provide [en]ough scope for an independent [inte]rest-rate policy.

[But] the rise of the dollar exchange [rate] has made it obvious that German [...] cannot be divorced from the [Am]erican.

Capital goes to where it can be [expe]cted to earn safely the highest in[...].

In the first five months of this year, [Ger]man investors bought some [DM]14.5bn worth of dollar securities that [...] to earn them five to seven per [cent] more in interest than domestic [...] and bonds.

In addition, foreign investors got rid [...] of their German fixed interest [secur]ities in the first six months of the [year].

The situation was exactly the opposi[te] last year when they bought more Ger[man] securities than they sold.

The change also has to do with lower [earn]ings by the Opec countries. The [fact] that Germany's improved balance [of pa]yments makes an appreciation of [the] deutschemark against the dollar [...] does not seem to have been taken [into] account by foreign investors.

[...] from all German politicians have [come] to terms with the fact that the spe[cial] position Germany used to enjoy on [capit]al markets no longer applies.

The rapidly growing public debt, the [...] inability of the Bonn govern[ment] to check it, and spreading uncer[tainty] in domestic affairs have greatly [...] from the former faith in [deut]schemark investments.

There is no way in which the Bundes[bank] can escape the vortex of American [intere]st rates. Its scope has largely been [...]ted. One reason is that Bonn has [been] out in the cold during the past [...].

The tug-of-war between the coalition [part]ners over the 1983 budget is not the [kind] of thing that makes for confidence [amon]g foreign investors.

And then there is the issue of taxing [intere]st earnings at source, a major to[pic] of discussion which has prompted [man]y Germans to shift their money to [forei]gn banks — or at least think about [it].

The old adage has it that money is [ever]y bit as shy as a deer. Once fright[ened] away, it takes a long time to re[turn].

The present mood at security exchan[ges] is typified by the fact that nobody [...] tries to guess whether interest rates [will] drop to eight per cent. This possibi-



lity was swept away when bond issues once more topped the 9.5 per cent mark.

At least, the new 9.5 per cent (nominal) federal railway bonds and the new treasury bonds with their added 0.5 per cent along with other government notes seem to mark a certain peak of the new interest rate hike.

But even this depends on there being no further steep increase of US interest rates that would play havoc with forecasts.

The average saver had a good nose when he turned down the latest 8.5 per cent federal and postal bonds.

The regional banks are stuck with huge blocks of both bonds whose selling rate is well below par now.

What happens now to interest rates depends not only on the US. It is no secret that, having delayed borrowing in the hope that interest rates would go down still further, the public sector will now start crowding the money market.

Budgetary deficits will be larger than Bonn and the states have so far dared to admit. All this put together precludes any marked reduction in interest rates.

And this also dampens all hopes for a bullish stockmarket. The mild optimism of the stockmarket for short periods at a time was largely based on cheaper money and the assumption that the economy would pick up in the second half of the year. Neither has come true. The earliest point at which an economic recovery could set in is next year.

The domestic inflation rate has started to rise again, new industrial orders are flagging and interest rates are rising. All this put together makes it hard to come up with a favourable prediction for the stockmarket.

Analysts attribute little importance to the occasional bright spots that transpired in late May and early June.

The slight rise in quotations at the end of June was largely due to the fact that institutional investors and mutual funds in particular bought selectively in order to come up with a favourable performance at the close of the first half of the year.

The securities departments of banks warn against giving in to the dominant bleak mood and selling even those stocks that still show promise.

A review of the past six months shows that there is still money to be made by playing the stockmarket — even in times as bad as now.

This requires flexibility and a great deal of luck.

Not all investment theories of the past few months have been successful. Take the view that can be summed up as "buy bonds first, stock later."

This was wrong, because the interest rate decline has meanwhile been checked and bond quotations are not much higher now than they were at the beginning of the year.

Other analysts persisted too long in pinning their hopes on the stock of such heavily export oriented industries as machinery and construction.

Their argument was that the dollar's newly acquired strength would so improve the competitiveness of these industries on world markets that they would not even feel the economic setbacks at home.

But even before the boards of German companies started complaining about export problems stockmarket pundits changed their minds radically, and such stocks as GHH, KHD, Linde and MAN (to mention but a few) started declining for lack of interest.

Investors who followed the earnings theory fared better. Declining interest rates, they argued with some logic, would above all benefit the banks by providing them with a wider interest margin. Their huge blocks of fixed interest securities would appreciate.

And indeed, bank balance sheets for 1981 showed clearly improved earnings. Especially banks that found themselves in difficulties because they had miscalculated during the low interest phase some years ago now found themselves with clearly improved profits.

This was reflected particularly in the rising quotations for Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank.

But many of these stockmarket games have meanwhile been lost again due to growing risks attaching to foreign and domestic loans. In the past few weeks it has above all been the AEG debacle that has adversely affected bank stocks.

AEG stockholders once more rank among the big losers. Quotations dropped from DM42 to DM28 per share, making AEG a purely speculative stock. Sound savers who invest some of their money in stock portfolios have long rid themselves of AEG, and none of the mutual funds have that company's stock in their portfolios anymore.

Although the stock of electricity supply companies ranks among "earning securities", it failed to profit from short spells of a rising stockmarket.

True, lower re-financing costs are bound to have a beneficial effect on the profit and loss accounts of these companies. But it is doubtful whether this can offset the rising cost of primary energy and the cost of meeting ever stiffer anti-pollution regulations.

In addition, such stock that is bought primarily for its dividend has become a political issue inasmuch as high dividend payments are likely to anger the public.

Despite considerable dividend earnings that can be achieved with the stock of the chemicals giants (BASF, Bayer and Hoechst), their stock has been among the losers in the past few months.

This is the more regrettable considering that these stocks are largely held by the man-in-the-street, leading to disappointment in the very quarters on which the business community must depend for new capital: the general stock-holding public.

The bullish performance of steel stock (in other words, companies that have to be put on their feet through government subsidies) came as a surprise to many.

In any event, the steel industry owes its being in the black again largely to the performance of its stock.

But speculators couldn't care less about how this improved performance has come about. It is their buying that has led to a rise of Hoesch stock by well over 50 per cent within a very short period of time. Here, courage to invest was rewarded.

The other stockmarket miracle concerns the retail trade. Here, too, the bullishness runs counter to all logic.

As far back as the beginning of this year it was obvious that the buying power of the public would decline in 1982 — due to both rising inflation rates and wage deals that fell far short of offsetting the cost of living increase.

This year will be a tough one for the retail trade, as shown by declining sales.

However almost all stockmarket experts predict rising department store profits this year. They are convinced that restructuring and more streamlined lines of goods will bring this about.

This is the only explanation for the fact that even Karstadt stock showed a marked improvement, despite the burden imposed by the company's subsidiary, Neckermann.

Kaufhof stock has also risen steeply. The rise is attributed to speculation over the major stockholder, Metro, which is expected to give a push to Kaufhof.

The stagnation of Horten stock is primarily due to all dividend cut from DM4 to DM2.50.

But this has not prevented the banks from recommending Horten stock. The hope of better performance rests with Interversa (in which German interests combine with British BAT) which is expected to buy enough additional stock to get the majority and so exert greater influence on the management of Horten.

Kurt Wendt

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 July 1982)

■ BOOKS

Social Democrat Egon Bahr tells his own story

Egon Bahr, former general secretary of the SPD, found it easier to produce his new book *Was wird aus den Deutschen?* (What's going to happen to the Germans?) by getting it all down on tape first.

His parliamentary party colleague, Freimut Duve, gave him the idea. With two prompters sitting next to him, Günther Geschke and Ingke Brodersen, for the occasional word in the right place, Bahr was able to expound his views in a relatively relaxed atmosphere.

Now and again his two helpers got in on the act themselves and developed their own ideas in question form. Bahr supplied the answers.

This spontaneous approach means that the reader is better able to follow his line of thought and argument, making the reading a more fascinating past-time.

Egon Bahr is a rare personality in the party and parliamentary system.

He elaborates upon his career in one of his 'spoken' chapters:

"The belief that an individual has to serve the 'res publica', that is, matters of public interest and the general public themselves, and that he is not there just to lead a good life at the expense of the community or the public at large is one of the principles I was brought up on ... Anyone who has the ability to serve in this way, also has the duty to do so, as opposed to those who have neither the ability nor opportunity..."

Nowadays this sounds old-fashioned. Nobody's as well-off as he who serves his community well. The community, however, wasn't interested in the services of the young Bahr.

His Jewish grand-mother proved to be a stumbling-block. He had learnt to regard the higher reasons for the course of events as a matter of priority, and this lead him to believe that he had to hope for victory by Nazi Germany.

And this despite the fact that it would have gone against his own personal interests.

The Flak corporal Bahr, who aspired to become an officer, just missed being court-martialled by the skin of his teeth, he was accused of sneaking into the Great German *Wehrmacht.*

He lived in Berlin, where he sold steel right up until the bitter end, even though there was hardly any to sell.

At the age of 23 he slipped into journalism, starting work for the *Berliner Zeitung* with its Communist editor-in-chief, Rudolf Herrnstadt.

He then switched to an American paper, the first edition of which came out on the day the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

As one of the very first post-war politicians in Germany Bahr made a great impression on the Christian union man and then-Chairman of the Ost-CDU, Jakob Kaiser.

This was a very strange affinity, for Kaiser, who was an inadequate opposite number to Konrad Adenauer, was quite a different character to Bahr.

They found common ground in their rejection of the one-sided orientation towards the West.

Bahr, at any rate, moved towards the ideas and beliefs of social democracy, although he actually joined the party later.

Egon Bahr: *Was wird aus den Deutschen? Fragen und Antworten,* Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek, Hamburg, 1982; 237 pp; DM24.

He gives a detailed explanation for this, and looking back it's as if his late joining is seen as a blemish on his career.

While radio correspondent in Bonn he became convinced that Adenauer didn't want re-unification.

There's no doubt about this, as Bahr remarks that Adenauer probably didn't want it because he didn't believe it could be obtained anyway; the first *Bundeskanzler* certainly didn't admit this publicly.

Egon Bahr was really a journalist and this is the big difference between him and his present party-colleagues.

The latter often claim to be journalists, yet in reality they are officials writing for party newspapers. Willy Brandt is no exception. Bahr's entry into the party began at the top.

The 36-year-old was dogged by thoughts which accompany many journalists, who very often wonder whether they should just stick to commenting on and writing about problems.

Many wish to become actively involved. There may well be some truth in Bismarck's statement that you can make a *Ministerialrat* (assistant head of a government department) out of a journalist but you can't turn a *Ministerialrat* into a journalist.

The question is whether the journalist can feel at home as a *Ministerialrat.*

Bahr became press attaché in Ghana in 1959, and five months later, head of the Press and Information Office in Berlin, where Willy Brandt was mayor at the time. Bahr has been a member of the SPD since 1956.

Being a trained and not a born Social Democrat he maintained the ability to reflect objectively on the state of his party.

Alongside his cool and rational approach, the varied tasks for which he was responsible and his visits to many countries paved the way for his role of chief party thinker in foreign and security matters.

In an increasingly emotionalised society — hopefully the first stage in a new form of rationality in the centuries to come — you certainly have to be courageous to get up and say:

"As politicians we are committed to optimism, yet also to controlling the dangers with which we are faced. In full realisation of these dangers we are committed to making efforts to ... them off. Of course, we must accept ... fact — in historical perspective — ... the continuing expansion of sci... harbours growing dangers. However ... do not believe that it is possible to ... such expansion. And therefore I re... it as necessary and possible to dr... partition between the negative and positive application of scientific ... technological discoveries."

What Bahr says on less familiar ... jects are just as worthwhile.

His stance on East-West relations ... be summed up as follows: The devel... ment of nuclear weapons forces the ... perpowers to enter into a security ... munity, if the destruction of mankind ... to be prevented.

He does not believe that one of ... superpowers will be the cause of ... clear war but that one of the wo... many trouble spots might spark off ... ultimate catastrophe.

However, anyone who is not able ... put himself in the position of the ot... side endangers mankind. A cool, ... head is the most important thing ... keep on the edge of a precipice.

Those readers who see peace-keep... as an issue for rebellion by a quanti... vely impressive peace movement ... not likely to enjoy reading the deta... estimates of destruction potentials, ... the weighing-up of the interest differ... groups may have in letting the bomb ... off or not.

Horst Köpke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 July 1...)

Herbert Wehner, the old Charioteer

Herbert Wehner: *Zeugnis. Autobiographisches 1929 bis 1932, Antworten auf Fragen zur Person;* edited by Gerhard Jahn; Kiepenheuer & Witsch Verlag, Cologne; 428 pp., DM38.

These "notes" are a document, a foundation stone in the personal history of a SPD politician, who despite Schmidt and Brandt, has earned a great deal of respect among Social Democrats.

Herbert Wehner, "the old Charioteer" of the SPD, radiates an aura of firm authority and has very often been left to do the hard job of parliamentary party whip.

The 76 year-old politician is not out to just portray his own character as is usually the case in autobiographies.

Wehner has always been a man who channeled his energy into his work and political commitments, keeping his own personality and interests in the background. It was never his intention to be "heaved onto a pedestal".

The fact that this "document" is published 36 years after it was written results from the same self-sacrificing approach which has accompanied Wehner all his life.

Most of those mentioned in his notes are either no longer alive or no longer actively involved in politics.

"I didn't want to make it easy on myself", he remarked following his break with the Communist Party. His objective was to help rebuild a socialist movement, "mainly by honestly seeking the truth and striving to put socialist brotherliness into practice". Wehner's notes are a kind of summarising account, and was written following his illegal underground activities in exile, his last stop being Sweden.

His report is mainly aimed at himself. Originally he wanted to compose a treatise called self-contemplation and self-criticism.

But many of his bluntly formulated political points of criticism are directed towards his former comrades, the honest and the corrupt ones, to whom he holds up a mirror; for Wehner it was his "duty to reveal the signs of decay in the party at the right time, the same party which I did my best to serve without deforming my own way of thinking or restricting it in any way."

This report settles the score. Wehner was 40 when he wrote down these notes and the style and manner in which he does so are characteristic for Wehner during his public appearances: clipped sentences, no beating about the bush, no glossing over unpleasant details, just getting to the point.

The ethos of this book is one of a report: the precision in description, dry, staccato, committed to the truth.

The description of events witnessed by Wehner during his period as member of the central committee of the KPD (German Communist Party) in his fight against the Nazis, and later observed from his vantage point in Stalin's Moscow during the era of purges and show trials does not bring new truths to light.

Numerous memoires and analyses have dealt with the phenomenon of ideologically-rooted totalitarianism in all its various political hues.

Running through the book we find the question: "How could it all happen?" How could the workers movement, to which Wehner had dedicated himself all his life do a complete turnabout and become so corrupt and degenerate?

Just some of the questions raised: How could the KPD manoeuvre its... into such a helpless position as opp... national socialism, why did the party reject a united front with the SPD?

How could the humane and democ... ratic beginnings culminate in a pa... "machinery" which instead of resp... ing and tolerating differing views p... duced "enemies" by buying provo... tours and then hunt them down to ex... se them and bring them to fall?

How could such an oppressive a... demoralising atmosphere of oppo... nism come about, of hypocrisy, of para... sitic crawlers, of the bureaucratic m... use of power and how could such inh... manity develop in such a short time?

In his writings Wehner does not ... cise criticism of ideologies or propo... historical-cum-philosophical theories.

He points out the factual mist... and personal weaknesses of party o... cials in fulfilling their task, all of w... resulted in the rotting of the whole ... tem.

True to his style Wehner restricts ... comments to events personally exp... rienced and observed whilst among ... cadres in the *Reich,* in Paris and Mos... cow.

The reader only discovers details ... the events and persons prominent at ... time in Wehner's shrewd account of ... "milieu".

This reduced perspective gives ... book its own character, which is ulti... tely dominated by Wehner's own ... vealing personality.

The appendix serves the s... purpose, containing writings and de... rations made by him during the 19... which relate to his membership of ... KPD. In addition, we find four ra... and TV portraits carried out by the ... presenters, Günther Gaus, Reinh... Appel, Bernhard Wördehoff, Karl D... nat and Dieter Thoma.

Peter Coulmas

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 June 19...)

■ RESOURCES

The Falklands connection: hard-nosed bargaining over Antarctic rights

It took 22 days of bloody warfare for the British forces to reach their objective and force the Argentinians to hand back the Falklands.

During the same week in which the Argentinians admitted defeat in Port Stanley a secret conference on the future use of mineral resources and raw materials began in New Zealand's capital Wellington.

All 14 signatory states of the Antarctic Treaty drawn up in 1959 are taking part in the two-week conference, including Great Britain and Argentina.

No other event could have done more to have made it clear what significance the struggle for the Falklands may have been.

For the Falkland Islands, about 1,200 kilometres north of the icy continent, could become an important stepping-stone in a bid to gain improved access to Antarctic raw materials.

> **❛The right of self-determination for 1,800 ... may well have only been of secondary importance to the sending of the British fleet to the other end of the world.❜**

The right of self-determination for 1,800 sheep-rearers, fishermen and ...ettlers may well have only been of secondary importance to the sending of the British fleet to the other end of the world.

The delegations in Wellington, including the Federal Republic of Germany, are talking behind closed doors.

Main item on the agenda is the economic development of the South Pole region, which represents a huge and virtually untapped raw materials potential.

A "frozen cake" containing only the best geological ingredients, as American reports have remarked. All countries involved in research activities in the Antarctic wastes would certainly like to make sure they get a big slice of it.

The race to mark out claims to the various raw materials buried beneath the icy and rocky wastes in this sixth Continent has officially begun.

Most interest centres on the crude oil and natural gas reserves, although the exploration of minerals is equally important.

The 14 contracting states have already got their sights set on 1991, when the treaty runs out.

According to reports in Wellington it looks as if the end of an era is nigh, one in which scientific research formed the ...ot of interest in the Antarctic.

The treaty, which deals with the peaceful use of research in the Antarctic, took effect in 1961 and was drawn up for 30 years.

Twelve member states of this Antarctic club (Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany joined later) declared the region to be a reservation for scientific research.

The Antarctic, covering 13 million square kilometres, thus virtually received international status.

The Agreement guarantees unrestricted access to scientific expeditions, and the exchange of all data, findings and research results.

There is an explicit ban on setting up military bases and carrying out military operations.

Territorial claims are not acknowledged. The idea behind the treaty was to foster scientific research and prevent the wilderness made up of ice, snow and rocks, from being split up into colonies for the individual states.

These nations are now trying to reach agreement on a new phase in the development of this area, inhabited only by seals and penguins.

The aim is to take stock of the Polar raw materials and work out guidelines for the extraction of the mineral reserves.

Delegate countries are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Britain, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the USA, Poland an the Federal Republic of Germany.

A report by an Antarctic workgroup for the US government has made those responsible in Washington sit up and think.

The report states that "new nations will become active" in the South Pole region "and other nations, particularly the Soviet Union, will increase their efforts".

There is even mention of a possible "Soviet hegemony" in the Antarctic.

American research projects, on the other hand, are threatened by budget cuts, which may even result in US research station having to be shut down.

Such fears are intensified by statements made by a Soviet South Pole researcher, Vladimir Sankowitsch, who defected to the West last year.

Sankowitsch was head of the Soviet research station on the Kerguelen Islands on the Antarctic drift ice.

The West, he says, just have no idea whatsoever of the objectives behind and the extent of Soviet activities in this region.

KGB agents are even carrying on economic and technological espionage in the research stations of the South Pole.

New technological procedures, instruments and transport equipment are being tested under Antarctic conditions so as to serve the purpose of the economic extraction of minerals at a later date.

For a long time the Soviet Union has been including this area in its strategical planning.

President Reagan was prompt to react: "The USA's Antarctic programme must be kept at a level which can guarantee an influential and active presence in the Antarctic."

> **❛KGB agents are even carrying on economic and technological espionage in the research stations of the Antarctic ... the West is ignorant of the extent of Soviet activities.❜**

At present there are about 30 research stations in the region. seven belonging to the Soviet Union.

The USA have four bases, and Argentina six.

Almost 300 Russians spend the winter in the perpetual ice of the glacier wastes.

The USA keeps about 110 scientists and experts in this area, and the CIA keeps a watchful eye on what happens at the bottom of the world.

Argentina ranks in second place with 180 scientists spending the winter in the Antarctic.

Last year the Federal Republic of Germany began building its first research station in this area, which is to serve as a home for 15 scientists. Between 1980 and 1983 the German research in the Antarctic region is to receive DM 300 million.

Great Britain, Japan, South Africa, Chile and Poland have also stepped up research.

The off-shore islands in the drift and pack ice belts are becoming more and more important.

They mark historical claims and can serve as a springboard for economic ventures.

Following decades of elbowing, Norway, France, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have taken up their positions in the forecourt of the icy continent.

Britain lays claim to 1.7 million square kilometres, Norway to 2.5 million, and Australia to as much as 4.5 million square kilometres; that accounts for one third of the continent.

Argentina is interested in 1.2 million square kilometres and refers to the area as "Argentina Austral".

Chile claims 1.4 million square kilometres and France 400 000.

Many of these claims overlap in an area known as Graham Land, particularly those registered by Chile, Argentina and Britain.

Above all, Argentina and Chile and very probably the Soviet Union have long since broken the treaty.

The Argentine base "Belgrano II" is a purely military one with no research function.

It serves as a training station intended to underline the claims made by the military regime in Buenos Aires.

According to an estimate issued in the American Geological Survey the West Antarctic shelf alone contains seven billion tons of crude oil and three billion cubic metres of natural gas.

Since the Antarctic region was a part of the ancient continent of Gondwanaland hundreds of millions of years ago, geological finds are expected similar to those in South Africa and Australia.

According to German geologists, large oil reserves exist in the North West of the area.

Experts also believe that at least 100 billion tons of hard coal lay waiting beneath the icy surface. Japanese, British and Chileans have claimed to have discovered large uranium deposits.

Other mineral deposits already known to exist are iron ore, manganese, chromium, copper, nickel, tin, molybdenum, gold and silver.

As soon as the Antarctic Treaty runs out in 1991 we may well see a raw materials bonanza in the Antarctic wastes.

The Falklands war may well prove to have been just the beginning of further armed struggles aimed at improving the positions in the race for mineral spoils.

Willy Lützenkirchen

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 2 July 1982)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Applause for German delegation

The German delegation turned out to be the star of an environment conference in Stockholm.

Over the years the Germans have developed a reputation as the worst offenders against the European environment, mainly because of power station sulphur.

But the whistles turned to cheers as it became obvious that the German delegation was out to set new standards.

The delegation, headed by Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, made it clear that it wanted to get to the root of the problem, discharges from factories.

Herr Baum was one of the few ministers present. Other countries that bothered with representation at ministerial level were the Scandinavian nations (who feel they are the main victims of acidic fall out), Greece and Ireland.

Everybody was disappointed that the British sent only a parliamentary under secretary and the French their ambassador.

This would seem to cast doubts on their willingness to accept the results of the conference.

In any event, it was announced that a convention previously drawn up to combat atmospheric pollution across national borders had been ratified by enough countries to make it workable.

It all sounds good. But words, whether laid down in a German government *statement or in an international convention,* are not enough.

There is a long way to go before Baum's ideas on keeping the air clean and his plan to rid the atmosphere of one million tons of sulphur dioxide over the next five to ten years can be put into practice.

To begin with, it must be accepted by the upper house of the German Parliament, the *Bundesrat.*

Such revolutionary ideas for the future will then undoubtedly be cut down to size.

Environmental protection is expensive, and there is not likely to be a popular reaction to an imposing of new anti-pollution measures in these troubled times of economic recession.

However, the convention, which will oblige the countries in question to keep their atmospheric pollution down "to a limited level", remains a worthless piece of paper as long as the individual governments don't follow up such declarations of intent by imposing effective measures.

The Germans have got their dying Bavarian forests, the British their polluted Scottish lakes, which record some of the highest acid readings in the world.

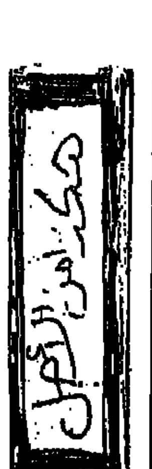
Another big problem is in Eastern Europe. Not only is there a lack of reliable data on the situation there, but the will to discuss was missing in Stockholm.

Only three mini-delegations from the GDR, Hungary and Romania turned up.

And yet it is a fact that the power plants in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany also play a part in the environmental problems of the West.

Some areas in Eastern Europe are among the worst affected by over-acidification. However, it still remains im-

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■ AEROSPACE

It's a testing time for Europe's space mission hopefuls

European astronaut scientists go through a more thorough check-up on heart and kidneys than Americans.

By employing tough psychological and physical tests, the European space travel organisation, Esa is trying to make good the advantage US astronauts have over the European researchers selected for space travel.

The latter have not been taken from the airforces of the respective countries, so don't have training and experience as pilots.

That lucky European who in September 1983 will working a whole week in space on board the American space transporter with the space laboratory Spacelab will be the best of a pick of 53 candidates who made it this far.

The decision between the Dutchman, Wubbo Ockels, the Swiss, Claude Nicollier and the West German, Ulf Merbold, will be taken shortly before take-off.

For the solo flight planned and financed by West Germany known as D-1 — to take off mid-1985 — the eight German applicants found to be fit for space travel will have to be re-examined.

The stiff tests and the additional training in the USA made possible due to the postponement of take-off means that the Europeans should be really in good shape for the task Nasa expects them to fulfil; as mission specialists.

Whereas the loading capacity experts *are only responsible for the controls in the space laboratory, the mission specialist* has got the whole system of space transporter and space laboratory in his hands. In the magazine *Luft- und Raumfahrt* (Aeronautical and Space Travel) the director of the Institute for Aeronautical Medicine at the German Research and Experimental Centre for Aeronautical and Space Travel near Cologne, Hans Egon Klein, expresses his worries that the Americans might *stick to their to recognise these tests* carried out by European institutes.

This would mean repeating these tests in the USA, meaning lost time and more money for the Europeans.

The list of tests carried out by the Europeans, however, is much longer than the American one.

Alongside the compulsory tests laid down by Nasa the European experts have to go through a greater number of weightlessness tests, which can be simulated for a short period in an aeroplane.

Apart form this they have to come to terms with the kind of acceleration forces they will experience during take-off and while returning to Earth. Their organ of equilibrium is also carefully tested.

After all, one in three of the US astronauts who travelled to the moon, and one in two of those on board Skylab suffered from "space sickness" during the first three to five days in space.

The Japanese are now out to benefit from the experiences made during the selection of astronaut scientists. The selection and training of their experts is to be realigned to European standards, which means tougher tests and more time and money than at present the case in the USA.

Klaus Möller

(Die Welt, 7 July 1982)

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possible to talk of counter measures.

And this even though Leonid Brezhnev was one of the first to suggest fighting air pollution on an international basis during the Security Conference in Helsinki. Acidic rainfall is caused by power plants fired by coal and oil.

One up for atomic energy.

France, for example, could boast having removed the problem of sulphur discharge by changing to nuclear energy plants.

Admittedly, acidic rainfall remains Europe's biggest environmental problem, but it is not the only one.

Nuclear power plants are still faced with the problems of waste disposal, storage of atomic waste, not to mention other security problems.

The environmentalists in Stockholm were quick to point out that the answer does not lie in building more nuclear energy plants.

The problem of acidification must be combated by extending alternative forms of energy, improving control over conventional power plants and saving energy.

The technology necessary to overcome sulphurisation is already available; its successful application is all that is required.

This may be expensive, but the cost of sitting back and waiting are even greater for generations to come.

Consumers are those who will have to pay for a cleaner environment in the form of higher energy prices. But nothing's free nowadays, and environmental protection is no exception.

Hannes Gamillscheg

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 3 July 1982)

■ THE ARTS

Acting: those whose curtain call never comes

Making a career out of acting isn't easy. The breakthrough often comes late or not at all. It is not only luck: lack of training is a common failing.

Rosemarie, aged 38, has been an actress for 18 years. She is also trained to sell books, because, despite opportunities, she hasn't managed to turn acting into a career.

She is an example of a talented person who just doesn't have the technical qualification to come to terms with the parts she has had to play.

There were also other reasons: youthful defiance when she was younger; a refusal to adjust; protests against what she saw as injustices.

She resigned from one job early on, she recalls, by sending a recorded-delivery letter.

She could have seen the theatre director personally and cleared up the problems. But she was not able to compromise in those days.

"Things had to work out my way," she says.

Experts have repeatedly complained about the poor standard of training in the theatre.

There are no fixed criteria for quality and no way of controlling teaching.

There are too many poor private tutors and schools, some of them with the state seal of approval.

They often benefit from those who have been turned away from public institutions or have discovered their love of theatre later on in life.

One 30 year-old female electrician put it in a nutshell:

"I need scope for developing my personality, a creative occupation." The family provides the financial backing, DM700 a month for drama school and dancing lessons.

The German Actors Syndicate (IDS) have called for more rigid guidelines: those teaching must show 10 years practical acting experience and possess the necessary educational and psychological skills.

Private schools should be forced to show evidence of co-operation with a recognised singing or dancing institute.

As for pupils, a six-semester period of training (including the trial period) should be made compulsory.

Alongside the traditional subjects taught, such as speech training, role studies, singing, dancing and fencing, new areas should be covered: job-oriented foreign language courses, the history of films, film technique, dubbing, make-up, media-oriented social sciences, the history of literature and art and various types of sport. The corresponding examinations must be carried out on a nationally accepted basis.

"This would make sure there are not so many unemployed actors and less preprogrammed hardship cases", says the IDS.

Rosemarie talks about her involvement in Pforzheim, where she "did everything." She worked on an actor's participation model and together with her fellow-actors managed to push through the programme they really wanted, for example, "Viktor, oder die Kinder an der Macht" (Viktor, or The Children in Power), a rebellious and revolutionary play.

She played in Cologne and Bonn, and stood in for colleagues in a TV series.

This was followed by a two-year run as a young mistress in Tübingen. She recalls her first part in Molnar's *Der gläserne Pantoffel* (The Glass Slipper) only too well:

"It was a dream role — all the other girls were envious — but I had a tough time playing it. They should have spared me the part at that time."

After Pforzheim all her applications were of on avail. "I had the really crazy idea of going for the top theatres and I applied for a job at the *Schillertheater* in Berlin. I had already played a part in Christopher Hempton's *Der Menschenfreund* (The Philanthropist) in Pforzheim, which was also played by Reinhild Solf in Berlin.

They were probably curious to see what was happening in the 'provinces' and I got the audition." Rosemarie flew to Berlin expecting yet another letdown.

"I read extracts from Araminthia *(Der Menschenfreund)*, Frau Brigitte *(Der zerbrochene Krug)* and Gretchen in the dungeon scene (Goethe's *Faust)*. You can really show what you're worth as an actress playing Gretchen.

Anyway, Hans Lietzau, the theatre-director was impressed and I got the contract. DM1,600 a month, DM500 more than in Pforzheim."

The new flat in Berlin, however, cost DM800 a month, which soaked up the increase.

Rosemarie had a lot to do but felt let down by "poor stage-directors". She remembers her part as a "tragic muse" in Tieck's *Verkehrter Welt*.

"This is a marvellous role in a virtually unplayable play. What is needed is good directing and real help, not drama lectures."

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The theatre-director didn't help her much either and she often spoke out strongly.

She played for two seasons. The years of guest performances, working for the smaller theatres and fringe theatre in pubs have been interrupted by unemployment.

For two-and-half years now Rosemarie has been doing social work with prisoners, three hours a week, for DM15 an hour.

In December 1981 she directed a play put on by the theatre group of the women's prison in Aichach, which gained recognition beyond the prison walls.

"Skilfully produced", as one critic put it. She also does childrens' theatre in Augsburg, concentrating on guest workers.

"Today", she says, "I wouldn't need a director any more, I could do the job myself."

Whenever she had the time and money, she took part in theatre workshops and seminars, always learning a bit more each time.

At the moment she is playing in a pub theatre together with a American actress from Philadelphia.

"She is brilliantly trained, both physically and in her speech. Her study of dramatic roles is excellent, and she could make her way even if the director was bad."

The school in the *Keller* theatre in Cologne, where Rosemarie was taught during the sixties, was not willing to "recommend her. Apart from speech technique and the chance of being accepted for the odd performance, nothing was good."

A further problem is practice. Actors who do not have a permanent job and are forced to tide over long periods of waiting in-between productions run up a training deficit.

Although workshops and seminars do help, they are just a drop in the ocean.

What the IDS has in mind is an institution like the Actor's Studio in New York, which gained world-wide recognition under the direction of Lee Strasberg.

Strasberg extended the form of role study developed by Konstantin Stanislawski and organised it in a systematic way.

Certain psychotechnical exercises help repeatedly conjure up feelings and foster imaginative ability. Such training attempts to create a theatrical reality, a natural sensitivity for the depth of character, an ability brilliantly mastered by James Dean and Marlon Brando.

The only snag is that this method is not designed for beginners, requiring the mastery of all the skills of acting (voice training, speech, gestures and movement).

In 1978 Lee Strasberg presented his model to the German public for the first time in Bochum.

Like no other, his method "analyses and demystifies the creative process of role acquisition".

The last Strasberg disciple to visit Germany was Dominique de Fazio in 1981.

"What I've learnt here I can make use of. I don't need to depend on a tutor to buck me up", says Nikolaus Dutsch, the organiser of the seminar and freelance actor.

"Nowadays, colleagues themselves are beginning to grasp the initiative for further training.

The casting agencies can choose from a vast number of unemployed actors. We actors are the weak link in the chain. Waiting for offers just leads to opportunist behaviour and deforms the character. The actors have got to start helping themselves to maintain their creativity."

Of the 15 unemployed actors sponsored by the Central Acting, TV and Film Agency (ZBF) twelve managed to find a job after taking part in de Fazio's seminar.

That is 80 per cent of this group, but only a small percentage of all actors without a job.

"Whether the new approach, the new spirit and the new self-confidence of this 12 has an effect on other actors is a matter of time. We certainly hope so", says a ZBF representative.

Rosemarie paid the DM400 course fee out of her own pocket, making use of her holidays to take part.

Although she would like to play on the stage again her heart is set on doing "theatre with and for children".

She's convinced she can. But with her contract in Augsburg running out at the end of this year, her future is uncertain.

"I've written to a resident theatre in Munich. I would even carry trays to and fro on stage for a basic salary", she says, "but they haven't answered yet". "If the worse comes to the worse, I'll go back to selling books."

Hildegard Proebster

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 July 1982)



A symbol of peace (and perhaps 600,000 marks) ... Beuys and his new creation. (Photo: dpa)

Beuys pulls the old golden rabbit trick

Joseph Beuys has once more pulled the rabbit out of the hat.

This time the publicity-conscious Düsseldorf artist earned a stream of protests, a pelting with eggs, and he very nearly became a victim of a group known as The Gang of Five.

It was all because of a 20-year-old replica of a Tsarist crown which he turned into a golden rabbit.

Beuys melted down the crown and reformed the 1,850 grams of gold into what he called a symbol of peace.

The crown, which contained 127 pearls and precious stones, was estimated to be worth several hundred thousand marks. It took 1,500 man hours to make.

Standing on a specially built platform in Kassel's Friedrichsplatz, Beuys himself removed the pearls and stones — none of Kassel's jewellers would help him — and melted the gold at 1,100 degrees centigrade, thereby "destroying a symbol of oppression, exploitation and power."

He triumphantly held the still glowing rabbit aloft as about 1,000 astonished onlookers watched. Until the very last moment, few thought that he would go through with it.

The crown, which had been given to Beuys to make a peace symbol from, was originally made for the posh Düsseldorf restaurant, Datscha. It was identical to one used by Ivan the Terrible.

But at his towering moment of triumph, things began happening on another wooden platform in the Friedrichsplatz.

A Hamburg group known as The Gang of Five began their protest.

The group has already made a name for themselves by daubing 7,000 stones exhibited by Beuys at *documenta 7* in pink.

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■ THE MEDIA

The voice of Germany, but carefully

Asia has been one of the target areas of the Cologne-based shortwave station *Deutsche Welle* (The Voice of Germany) for 20 years.

Wolfgang Weise, head of the Asian service, with its staff of about 100, for 11 years, says the service is not just pretty words.

But the *Welle*, as it is called, is cautious in criticising other countries. It does not, for instance, criticise domestic affairs of Asian nations except when human rights are violated.

"This is when we speak our mind without ifs and buts," says Weise.

One of the tricks in speaking up on internal Asian affairs without actually doing so is the *Welle's* press review, which is given a lot of time in the programme.

Even the most uncomfortable of facts can be aired in a press review without having angry representatives of foreign governments raising a rumpus. After all, *Deutsche Welle* only quotes criticism expressed by others.

Wolfgang Weise is proud of this, saying that government protests have been few and far between.

Moreover, the Bonn Foreign Office has never yet attempted to influence *Welle* editors.

Be it in China, Japan or Pakistan, *Welle* broadcasts are held in high esteem despite American and British competition and despite television.

Young people are avid listeners: 90 per cent of *Welle* listeners are under 30.

Further breakdowns of the listenership are somewhat difficult. It is, however, certain that not only government circles but also educated people in general tune in regularly.

Weise attributes the great interest Asian show in German affairs to the traditionally good relations between Asia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The main fare consists of information dealing with West German, international and, above all, bilateral topics.

But the 10 hours a day broadcasting time to Asia alone (in English, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, and twice a month 23 minutes in Sanskrit) is not filled only with political speeches and peace demonstrations.

There is also a large cultural programme which at one point even included a production in Hindi of Carl Zuckmayer's famous play "The Captain of Köpenick".

Chinese can listen to German fairytales in their own language and there is plenty of information for intending tourists to this country. And Bertolt Brecht's plays are big in India, says Weise.

Deutsche Welle (in conjunction with the Goethe Institute) also broadcasts regular German language courses that go under the name of "The Baumann Family". The Baumanns are probably one of Germany's best-known families abroad, and one of the most recent addicts of the series is a railway worker in Rawalpindi who learned his first German words by following their adventures.

Welle employees are basically satisfied with their results. They are upset, however, that the tight budget has so far made it impossible to broadcast in Korean.

But any foreign language radio station that wants to be more than just a PR agency is extremely costly.

A major strain on the budget right now is a relay station being built in Sri Lanka costing many millions of deutschemarks.

But the cost is offset by an equally huge listenership.

The Asian service alone receives well over 100,000 letters a year. This target area also includes Australia and New Zealand.

Many of the letters are full of appreciation and encouragement although few are as enthusiastic as a Japanese listener who wrote: "We had an earthquake here yesterday that was so violent that is hurled me out of the window. As I landed in the flower bed I still held the transistor radio in my hands and your programme came through loud and clear."

Martin Oehlen

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 July 1982)

Golden rabbit

Continued from page 11

They have been making their presence heard every time Beuys has done anything since.

Their demands for Beuys to stop boomed over the megaphone.

This was met by a constant stream of Beuys' monotonous singsong on the PA, proclaiming that "documenta 7 expects every man to do his 'green' duty",

The Hamburgs lads closed in on Beuys with a fire extinguisher, threatening to smother the symbolic flames.

A gang of rockers prevented the gang from reaching the platform. It was difficult enough to reach anyway because of the multitude of TV cameras and photographers.

Beuys now wants to exhibit the golden rabbit at the *documenta* and sell it later.

He's hoping it will fetch about DM600,000. Beuys requires this for his next "transforming act" in Kassel, where he hopes to plant 7,000 trees.

Beuys has high hopes of finding interested buyers in the USA, a place where you "can sell just about everything".

Friends of Beuys let on that the Guggenheim Museum in New York had already made inquiries and that even the Soviet Embassy was keeping an eye on events in Kassel. *Rainer Schumann*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 July 1982)

Instant press information from Munzinger archives

Newspapers produce obituaries and biographical backgrounds almost at will.

Most have their own "morgue" section, regularly updated, but much instant detail is supplied by an organisation known as Munzinger.

Munzinger Press Archives, a private organisation based in Ravensburg, works from an inconspicuous building that was once a two-family home.

It has 1,300 subscribers, mostly the press, radio, TV, publishers, government ministries, other authorities and a great number of research organisations.

The services provided are essentially three-fold. There is the *internationales Handbuch Länder aktuell*, a handbook providing data and statistical material in the fields of economy, history, politics and culture from all parts of the world.

Das internationale biographische Archiv (international biographical archives) lists some 17,000 names and sketched biographies. Since its inception, however, a total of more than 40,000 biographies have been published in the archives.

A special computerised service serves as a memory aid for anniversaries and similar events.

The *Sportarchiv* contains all important sporting events and their outcome complete with rules and regulations governing the various types of sport and 1,600 biographies.

The organisation was founded in 1913 by the father of its present head, Ludwig Munzinger, formerly editor of *Badische Landeszeitung*.

At that time it was called *Allgemeines Redaktionsarchiv* (general editorial archives) with the sub-title *Zettelarchiv für politische, wirtschaftliche und soziale Zeitfragen* (notes archives for topical political, economic and social issues).

All that remains of the original service is its format: a loose-leaf file to which new material is added weekly.

Munzinger is still the most important part of all editorial archives. But the bulk of the subscribers is not made up by the media but by businesses, government authorities and research organisations.

The organisation gleans its information for the topical international handbook from the international press, reference works, official gazettes and various German institutions with international contacts, and the various items are evaluated by freelancers.

Among the most reliable sources of information are the dailies *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Switzerland) and *Le Monde* (France).

Says Munzinger himself: "No German paper gave the names of the new Yugoslav cabinet after its recent reshuffle. I finally found them in *Le Monde*."

Many of the Munzinger biographies are based on questionaires sent to prominent people. This is augmented by official government publications, international handbooks such as "Who's Who" and, of course, daily newspaper clippings which flesh out the biographical skeleton.

Munzinger: "But we also make use of the gossip columns because the people have a right to such information as well. What we don't use is intimate information, which is of course the prime interest of the yellow press."

Munzinger is in the thick of it when it comes to safeguarding his and his clients' interest against the stiff provisions against data abuse.

The media and their auxiliary organisations (including the Munzinger) enjoy a special position that has made their archives less controllable than the data banks of the executive branch.

The problems that can arise in connection with legal data provisions were illustrated when Munzinger tried to publish the biography of the national data commissioner himself.

Munzinger: "We were sent a carefully drafted biography and told that we must publish either this one or none at all. Naturally, I can't agree to that sort of thing. I must be able to add and delete.

"And this leads to problems. Especially government officials and captains of industry are convinced that it is their right to tell us what information about them we may or may not publish. In such cases, I'm prepared to have them take me to court on matters of principle."

Klaus Treffer

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 June 1982)

German eye on American TV market

A survey has revealed what sort of German television programmes should be produced for transmission over American cable networks.

Plans have been under consideration since last summer for tackling the American market.

If the programmes were to give impressions of life in Germany, they would have "considerable growth potential", says the survey, which was carried out for *Deutsche Welle*, the Voice of Germany.

Deutsche Welle would produce the programmes.

The survey was based on interviews with American cable TV companies and their subscribers to find out what viewers like.

Programmes should be tailor-made for American viewers. German-made programme would appeal to German-speaking Americans.

The target group would be well-educated adults in the higher income brackets looking for an alternative to average TV and who are interested in international affairs.

The survey recommends a magazine programme that would include news, feature films, sport, theatre and music events, documentaries and travelogues.

The language barrier could be overcome through subtitles or overlaid English language commentaries and narrations.

The survey recommends two three-hour programmes a week to provide variety.

Suitable broadcasting times would be early evening, with a repeat later.

Programmes should be made part of the basic fare provided by an existing network, preferably one that provides international programmes. The best suited of these would be the Satellite Program Network (SPN).

The programme should be coupled with a media exhibition that would coincide with the introductory phase.

Deutsche Welle should establish a US agency, either alone or in conjunction with another network. The recommended network is TeleFrance USA because of its experience and aims.

TeleFrance is said to have already voiced its interest.

The survey concludes that the degree of American interest in a programme provided by *Deutsche Welle* depends on the manner in which this is put together. The test marketing of a pilot programme would be useful.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 June 1982)

■ MEDICINE

Brave new world of power from within the body



A new source of power developed at Saarland University has many potential applications in medicine.

It may mean that diabetics will no longer need to inject insulin, that heart pacemakers will no longer need batteries.

It holds promise that cases of muscle paralysis will be helped and such complicated devices as artificial urinary tracts will be better controlled.

This generator, developed by Professor Eberhard Häussler, of the university's institute for applied physics, looks very much like common aluminium foil.

The idea is not new. Most of us use it in the form of flintless lighters operating on the principle of piezoelectrics.

These lighters, along with ultrasonic remote control devices, are based on an invention that is now about 100 years old.

Piezoelectricity is based on the appearance of a positive electric charge on one side of certain crystals and a negative charge on the opposite side when the crystals are subjected to mechanical pressure.

Applied to the plastic foil that so resembles everyday aluminium foil, this means that even the slightest stretching or distortion in any other way produces a weak electric impulse, converting mechanical energy into electricity.

The plastic foil made of polyvinyl fluoride (PVF2) is "polarised", meaning that its tiny molecule chains are parallel and running in the same direction.

The moment the foil is stretched the arrangement of the molecule chains is upset and the individual atoms are shifted from their original position.

This change, because the molecule chains chafe against each other, creates an electric current, which can be tapped by polymer foils exposed to aluminium vapours.

What looks like chocolate wrapping becomes a generator and the minute currents produced have many potential applications in technical medicine.

The 1/100,000th of a watt a heart pacemaker needs, now provided by a battery, could well be generated this way.

Using several layers of foil wrapped around an artery, the generator could provide all the electricity needed by devices implanted in the human body.

The arteries that expand and contract rhythmically as blood is pumped through them provide the mechanical force to agitate the foil.

Even a two per cent stretching is enough to provide the brief electric impulses needed to charge a condenser.



Tension at the wheel

The strains of driving can now be quantified. Using special spectacles for the guinea-pig driver, and a simulator, researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute in Karlsruhe are able to measure how drivers react to receiving and processing excessive amounts of traffic information. (Photo: Henning Christoph)

The accumulated charge is directed into a storage battery which it charges on an impulse basis.

But the mechanical energy must not be provided by an artery. It could just as well come from other parts of the body that contract and expand. One suitable place would be between two ribs where breathing would do the job.

A normal chest expansion of 0.7 per cent would be enough to produce 10 milliamperes. Many an energy problem in the human body could be solved in this way.

Side effects would disappear. Diabetics would no longer need the daily shot of insulin because the generator in their bodies would make it possible to implant microprocessor-controlled pumps that would release insulin.

A generator along the ribs would produce the energy needed to control the insulin level and so ensure an absolutely correct dosage of the life-saving drug.

"Such a generator and medication pump within the body is technically perfectly possible," says Professor Häusler. Ten layers of foil would have a thickness of 0.09mm.

It could also operate such complicated devices as artificial urinary tracts where the piezoelectric energy would serve to open and close valves and to monitor the contents of the bladder.

Professor Häusler envisages many other uses.

"The foils could also provide impulses to stimulate eyelids in cases of muscle atrophy or be applied to a wide range of muscle paralysis."

Monitors and transmitters based on this principle have successfully been used in long-term animal experiments where they provided the necessary energy for periods of more than ten years.

But despite all these successes, it would be premature to be over-optimistic.

A lot of research and testing is still needed.

There are also some practical obstacles. For instance rib breathing diminishes in old age. Diaphragm breathing takes over.

Arteriosclerosis in old age prevents full expansion and contraction of arteries.

The researchers are looking for other sources of mechanical energy in the human body. Physical exercise is unsuita-

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Too little work can cause stress

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Stress at work is not just caused by a job that is too demanding: a job that is not demanding enough can also cause it, delegates to a Munich seminar heard.

Professor Carl Hoyos, of Munich University, said stress was neither bad nor good in itself. What was important was how it affected the mind and the body of the person concerned.

Stress could be positive by serving to build self-confidence through performance.

There were no patent recipes on how to cope with stress.

A person who is constantly pushed aside when he wants to do a job can be affected by stress to the point of illness.

Another stress situation is when the income does not match performance.

One of the most important stress factors is fear of job loss. Businessmen are just as affected as staff members.

For them, the stress lies in many risk factors and uncertainties that plague the entrepreneur, causing high blood pressure, headaches and trembling hands.

Among the important social stress factors at work are lack of recognition as a person and lack of social prestige.

Badly organised companies could cause incurable stress symptoms because of wrong work practices.

High absenteeism in some companies is largely because of lack of information.

It was up to the individual to adapt their attitudes as needed. They were also told that stress can be a challenge to mobilise the reserves and overcome it.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 July 1982)

■ CHILDREN

Runaways head for the big cities and the streets paved with gold

The young runaway heads for Berlin, or for Munich. His fantasies have been fuelled by alluring names such as "Schwabing", or "Englischer Garten".

Harsh reality is something else. New friends met on the way are not so helpful. The "City with a Heart", as Munich is sometimes billed, proves to have a heart of stone.

For many there are no roads paved *with gold. In Munich there is, instead,* just a turn-of-the-century building in Paul Heyse Strasse — a welfare centre.

The disillusioned runaway can here get help and yet remain anonymus.

The anonymous counselling and care centre for juvenile runaways is a institution that has been in operation since 1973.

It is run by a work group sponsored by the youth authority, the railway mission and the police. It is staffed by trained youth counsellors, who talk things out over a glass of coke or a cup of coffee.

Averaged out over the year, there are four runaways — an equal number of boys and girls — seeking advice every week.

But there are what can best be called runaway rush hours: They occur at the time schools issue their annual grades and on high days and holidays when the family's ideas on how to celebrate differ from those of the children.

Most runaways are aged between 14 and 17. Smaller children who wind up at the centre are taken to a home for ju*veniles.*

Most of the 14 to 17-year-olds are in the final stages of puberty and want to feel independent. This causes much friction with parents who consider themselves responsible for their children and want to spare them painful experiences. (Though family affairs expert Father Gerhard Eberts says that much that might appear as selfless love on the part of parents is in fact selfishness. The number of parents who err on the side of overprotectiveness is equalled by those who fall through neglect.)

What it boils down to is that the young must have an opportunity to feel their oats while the parents frequently fail to give their children a longer leash.

This is the basic problem aired at the centre time and again.



And since this is a perfectly normal family situation nobody at the centre regards first time runaways as a major problem. These youngsters neither have behavioural problems nor are they ne*glected: 99 per cent of those who come* to the centre are first timers. They all want to return to their parents.

The counsellors see themselves as gobetweens. But they also want to find an answer to what has led to the problem situation in the first place so that the friction can be eliminated.

The counsellors ask the juvenile for absolute frankness — something they later ask of the parents as well when it comes to discussing the case with them.

"Only thus can we actually help," says one of them.

The young runaways, who are still emotionally charged although the initial rage (and along with it the courage) has subsided, are grateful for being able to talk it out with somebody of their parents' generation.

One of the standard questions asked by the counsellors is: "What sort of a setup would you like at home?"

In the case of one boy, the answer was: "I'd like to be able to ride my moped again. I was forbidden it because my parents say it's too dangerous."

Another answer was: "I don't want to be confined to home for a week every time I come home after ten."

Or: "I don't want my parents to yell at each other and blame each other because I turned out the way I am."

Or: "I don't want to have to account for my pocket money."

Or: "I don't want my father to keep telling me that as long as I eat at his table I'll have to toe the line."

Or: "I don't want to have to visit my grandparents every weekend. Once, when I refused to go, they sent me to Coventry."

But there are also more serious problems. Says counsellor Sybille Arnecke: "Having talked with her for an hour, I asked a 17-year-old girl if she had actually told me everything. She hesitated for a moment and then said that she was pregnant and that her parents knew nothing about it."

Most first timers who come to the centre come from lower or upper middle class families that have very definite ideas about how a child should behave and who frequently punish disobedience by denying the child love and affection.

The parents, glad that their offspring has been found, usually rush to the centre as soon as they have been notified by telephone.

One father told the counsellor: "We were totally surprised when Claudia disappeared ... just like that, out of the blue. Nothing had happened and everything was in the best of order; we had had no fight with Claudia ... nothing at all.

"The only thing I can think of is that she kept seeing that boy Stefan — which we had forbidden her to do because he's not the right kind of company for her. We never want to see her with him again."

Clauda ran away with Stefan.

Counsellor Karl Baumann says about Claudia's case: "One of the most frequent reasons for running away is the first romance. Parents often don't realise how powerful such emotions can be and how firm the ties to that one person — a person the parents cannot pick to suit their own tastes.

"When son or daughter brings a girl or boyfriend home or when they want to spend a weekend or a vacation together all hell breaks loose.

"Parents refuse to accept this premature sexuality. This is when I tell them that their child has to gather its own experience. The only thing that should be prevented is having a baby. This should be done through information and enlightenment. The best protection for a child is that there is always a home to come to, whatever happens."

Many juveniles run away because they had played truant from school or work. Parents try to keep the fact from their neighbours. This is when, Baumann usually advises them to have a frank talk with the teacher or the apprentice's employers.

"In our experience," he says, "they usually have a great deal of understanding for the situation. In the case of an employer, the days of truancy are simply deducted from the annual vacation."

He tells the parents to keep nothing from their neighbours and relatives, saying: "Who is closer to you, they or your child? All I can say is, stand by your child."

At the end of the discussion with the parents, they are given three pieces of advice: "Make promises only if you can keep them. A broken promise is the worst that can happen because it destroys faith.

"When forbidding something, tell the child the reasons so that he will know that they make sense and that you're not acting arbitrarily. Devote more time to your child. Running away is a cry for help, saying: I need more love and understanding and more of your time."

This is followed by a discussion that includes the parents and the child. Both sides can voice their wishes and those wishes that are feasible are discussed to find a way of realising them. Inevitably, it turns out that something must [be] changed by both parents and child.

"Compromises are worked out [and] the last words spoken by the counse[llors] are usually: "Now try it this way, an[d if] it doesn't work let's have ano[ther] chat."

The number of juvenile runaways [is] diminishing. There are several reas[ons:] increasing liberalisation within famil[ies,] many young people are afraid of los[ing] their jobs and many families with p[ro]blems think of remedies before th[e] child has run away.

There are also more and m[ore] parents coming to the centre for advi[ce.] They want to know if there are warn[ing] signs indicating that a child is likely [to] run away.

Some of these signs: monosyll[abic] answers or no answers at all; dial[ogues] that turn into monologue; unwi[llin]gness to listen to others.

All counselling at the centre is [...] and none of the runaways end up [in] any kind of official file or record – [...] even if they were reported missing [to] the police.

If necessary, the runaway are gi[ven] some money for a hot meal or the tr[ain] fare home. In some cases, arrangem[ents] are made for them to spend a night i[n a] youth hostel.

> ❛ Romance is a common reason ... parents often don't realise how powerful such emotions can be ... a home to come back to is essential. ❜

The very few runaways who absolute[ly] refuse to return to their parents an[d] who show up at the centre *hungry* [and] exhausted are given an opportunity [to] sort themselves out in a youth host[el.] There, they can discuss their proble[ms] with a social worker and most are pre[pared] to give up their unonymity af[ter] 24 hours and ask the youth author[ity] for help.

In such cases, the authority cont[acts] the parents and the authority in the [ru]naway's home town.

There are cases when it proves mo[re] beneficial for the adolescent to spe[nd] some time in juvenile institution [than] the parental home.

Psychologists can then try family th[e]rapy in which certain behavioural p[at]terns of indifference and rejection [on] the part of the parents as well as be[ha]vioural disorders on the part of [the] child are remedied.

Anneliese Steinhof[f]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 July 1[982])

Child bashing begins with an occasional hiding

Nearly half Germany's children still grow up expecting occasional hidings.

According to a North Rhine-Westphalia report, 44 per cent of the adults interviewed in two surveys said that "a hiding has never harmed a child."

And 48 per cent rejected legislation that would ban corporal punishment by parents.

The problem, says the report, is that corporal punishment often develops into child battering.

The authors conclude that much of the public regard corporal punishment as parent's natural right.

The report criticises the fact that there is no reliable information on child battering.

People try to hide it; evidence is ha[rd] to collect; people are not interested [in] speaking out. Neighbours don't want [to] say anything.

Even so, the authors estimate the[re] are between 15,000 and 18,000 cases [of] child bashing a year.

The North Rhine-Westphalian [go]vernment regards child battering as [an] "unresolved social problem" that [can] only be mitigated if children's prot[ec]tion is no longer treated as a periphe[ral] issue but as a major task of family a[nd] social affairs policy.

The authors call on the media to ab[o]lish glorification of violence.

Reinhard Voss

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 July 1982)

Continued from page 13

ble. The movement should be involuntary.

Now, sights are being levelled at on applications of piezoelectrics that have nothing to do with the human body.

For example foil to convert natural mechanical energy into commercial electricity to be fed into the grid.

Used along the coast, power plants based on this principle could use ocean wave energy.

The foil could be plaited into huge cables several hundred metres long, moored in the sea and kept in constant motion through wave action.

The mechanical force of ocean waves is up to 100kw per running metre.

The foil cable would receive its impulses at the rate of once every ten seconds by being lifted on the peak of a wave and dropped in the trough.

Gero Gemballa

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 2 July 1982)

SOCIETY

The brotherhood of the freemasons

[T]he bible used to swear in George Washington as the first president of [the] United States in 1789 has been used [ever] since to swear in his successors.

[W]ashington used the same bible be[fore] he became president. In 1752 he [took] his oath on it and became a mem[ber] of the Fredericksburgh Lodge of the [free]masons.

[H]e was a dedicated freemason and [...]try and hide the fact. During the [lay]ing of the Capitol's foundation stone [in 17]93, he wore the official dress of [free]masons, an apron with the lodge [insi]gnia.

[H]is assistants during the ceremony, [lea]ding politicians, were also dres[sed a]s lodge brothers.

[Be]njamin Franklin was another free[maso]n. He paved the way for American [ind]ependence.

[W]hen he was in Paris as a special en[voy], he became chairman of the lodge [des] Neuf Soeurs, famous for the intel[lectu]als and artists among its members.

["I]dealistic conviction, a striving for [the] good and noble in man, seeking the [pa]th of self-knowledge, to brotherly [lov]e, tolerance, truthfulness among [ea]ch other, self-criticism, and faith in [G]od as the 'Almighty Master Builder of [all] Worlds,'" these were the command[me]nts which the "Sons of the [Lig]ht" had sworn to uphold.

They call themselves "brothers." Yet [the]re are different levels of brotherli[ness], based on craft districtions: ap[pren]tice journeyman and master.

There are also various "ranks" upon ["J]acob's ladder." The highest is the [...].

[Bas]ically, any man with a good repu[tatio]n can become a free mason. Before [a "s]eeker" is admitted to a lodge he [must] be recommended by several bro[thers] and accepted in a secret ballot.

[Sh]ould he be considered worthy, he [is] faced with the decision: "If cu[riosit]y is the sole root of your interest, [go] whence you came! If you value superficial kindness or merits, you [will] find no peace in our midst. If your [hear]t is pure and you are of good will, welcome, brother!"

[Th]is ritual follows the tradition of the [cathe]dral-builder guilds in the Middle [Ages], which has been handed down [over] the centuries.

[Free]masons all over the world recog[nise e]ach other, through a secret finger [sign w]hen they shake hands.

[Of] particular importance is the "sign [of] distress," the clasped hands of a [brothe]r held together above his head. It [is the] duty of every freemason to help.

[The]se are some of the basics of free[masonr]y described by Dr. Hans-Hein[rich] Solf in his preface to the ["Hist]ory of Free Masonry", a book by [the] French author Paul Naudon and [tran]slated and "revised to include Ger[man] customs" by Solf himself. [(Propy]läen-Verlag, 250 pp DM68).

[Th]is marvellously written book, [whi]ch contains 180 first-class pictures [and] registers lodges from all over the [world], tries to be objective.

[Ho]wever, it cannot conceal the fact [that] there is a pro domo approach, Solf [...] uses) the expression "for us"; a [cr]itical appraisal is missing.

[H]is co-author, Naudon, on the other [han]d, underlines his impartiality by providing a great deal of historic material as food for more critical thought.

For example, he does not deny that a leading American freemason called for the extermination of the Indians.

He also does not withhold the fact that American lodge brothers, dressed as Indians, attacked three English ships in Boston harbour in 1773 shortly before the War of Independence broke out.

Again sticking to the truth, he remarks that during this war not all freemasons fought for Lincoln's and Washington's cause: many brothers were in the English ranks.

However, Naudon glosses over one of the most blatant violations of masonic ideals: "A peculiarity of American freemasonry ...", he writes and adds apologetically: "which can be explained with reference to its beginnings, is the refusal to admit coloured persons; the latter have their own freemason organisation."

The German freemasons were neither nobler nor better.

Although according to their rules and regulations no-one can be refused admission because of his religious beliefs, it became a custom to turn away Jews, that's if they had not been baptised as Christians.

Their conflicting attitude, however, has certainly not helped the lodges gain favour within the Christian churches or antisemitic racist groups.

Nothing has changed since Pope Clemens XII issued a papal bull, "In Eminenti," in 1773, which threatened to excommunicate any Catholic who was at the same time a lodge brother.

This threat was reconfirmed by during the Conference of German Bishops in 1980:

"A simultaneous membership of the Catholic Church and the Free Masons is out of the question."

The Protestants proved to be more tolerant, even allowing officials to belong to a lodge. In 1933 the National Socialists dissolved all lodges; the attempt to survive the Nazi era as a "Christian-German Order" was unsuccessful.

Freemasonry regained its foothold in Germany after the war.

There are today 20,000 members in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Among its founders in Germany were the crown prince of Prussia, later King, Friedrich II (the Great), who set up his own lodge in his castle at Rheinsberg.

Emperor Franz I. was admitted into the Vienna Lodge in 1731. He was the first member of a ruling House admitted.

Emperor Wilhelm I was the Protector of all Great Lodges within the German Empire, established in 1871.

In 1925 Gustav Stresemann, *Reichskanzler* and Foreign Minister during the Weimar Republic, worked out a Franco-German Friendship Agreement with his fellow-"brother", Aristide Briand.

In 1940, during the German occupation, French head of state, Marshal Petain, banned lodges. The ban was lifted by his successor, de Gaulle, obviously believing that masonic ideas are intertwined with the "glorious" French Revolution.

Is it true therefore that, as Hitler and his fellow-fascists maintained, the freemasons are international conspirators, out to form a "supranational power," bound together in a secret group set on world revolution and establishing an international republic?

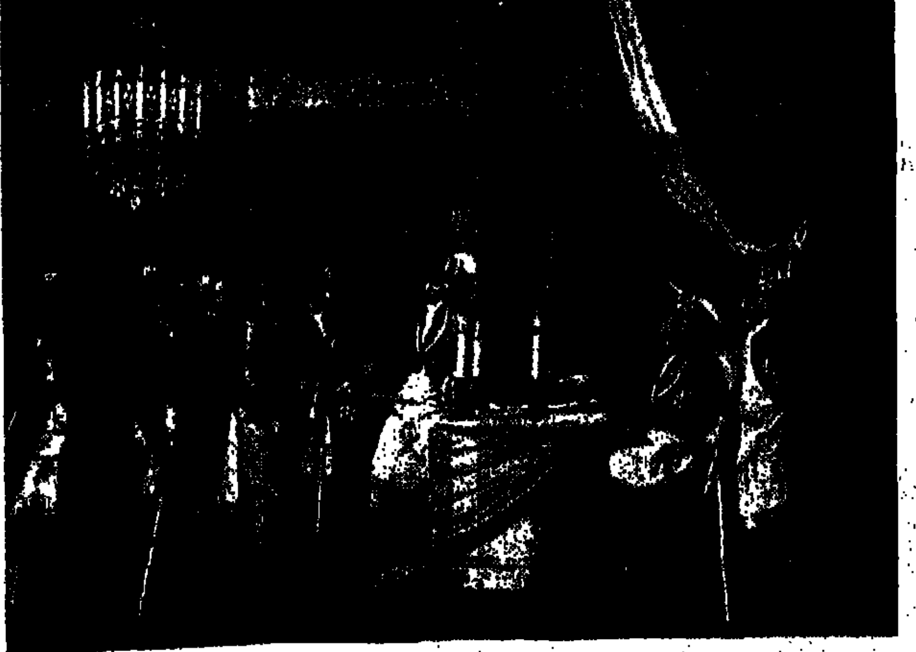
The answer lies in the history of the lodges itself, which has followed a different course from country to country; in the unimpeachable respect enjoyed by many of its members; and last but not least in the fact that the confused and confusing accusations that free masons murder renegades and traitors, poisoned Mozart and Goethe and even caused the First World War, as Thomas Mann maintained, have long been accepted as sheer and utter nonsense.

Despite this, an almost ridiculous stigma remains: women are not welcome. This was laid down in 1723. It was justified by referring to the statutes of the craft masons: however these referred to the physical requirements for work.

To come back to Paul Naudon: "It would be childish today to maintain that freemasonry, which harbours a God-given truth and teaches us of the highest morals, cannot cast its light on womankind."

Roland Schmidt

(Rheinische Post, 3 July 1982)



Frederick the Great takes his brother-in-law, Marquis Friedrich von Beyreuth, to his lodge in Potsdam in 1740. This is taken from a contemporary painting of the Beyreuth Lodge which has now been lost. (Photo: "History of Free Masonry". Propyläen-Verlag)

■ LANGUAGE

Someone has my Steckenpferd weggenommen!

Most of those German words that have been accepted into American English have been there for a long time.

Despite the fact that more Americans visit Germany now than ever before, few German words these days gain currency in America.

But in Germany the past 40 years have seen *Steckenpferde* turn into *Hobbys* and *Backfische* into *Teenager.*

Words such as *Angst, Weltanschauung, Weltschmerz, Gestalt* or even *Wanderlust* and *Krummholz* are firmly established in America. More recent examples are *Wirtschaftswunder, Volkswagen* and *Autobahn.*

Autobahn is unfortunately a left-over from the war years. These words don't help Germany's image among Americans, who tend to know the words from the war period rather than words without such connotations, such as *Katzenjammer* and *Leitmotiv.*

Surveys of lesser educated Americans present a sorry picture: their americanised *Deutsch* is limited to expressions like *Gestapo, Blitz* or *Flak,* and even if they were stationed in Germany you'll be lucky to find an *Auf Wiedersehen* or *Ach, mein Lieber.*

Flak and *Blitz* have become the most commonly used post-war loan-words.

Blitz is even used as a verb, the brevity of which is particularly well-suited for newspaper headlines: "British Blitzed Argentines", for example.

Flak is figuratively used to denote "resilient opposition."

Ever since World War I an attack by low-flying aircraft has been referred to as "to strafe", said to be derived from the arrogant Imperial German battle cry *Gott strafe England* (God punish England).

According to language experts the virtual lack of modern German words and expressions in the American language reflects the modest importance attached to Germany by the average American.

This is surprising. Not only considering the intense relations between the two countries since 1945, but also taking into account the fact that the American language is an absorptive one.

Americans only accept expressions, however, if they are clear and concise, the reverse therefore of long-winded. For donkeys years they have been acquainted with *Schnaps, Schnauzer, Schnitzel* and via the Yiddish *Schnorrer.*

Linguistic monstrosities such as *Klarsichthülle* just haven't got a chance. *Weltschmerz,* itself a tongue-twister for Americans, managed to find its place in their language because there is no equivalent expression in the English.

Webster's standard dictionary describes it as follows: "mental depression or apathy caused by comparison of the actual state of the world and an ideal state."

By the way, the latest American film sensation with a German title is *Poltergeist,* a word which felt at home in the States long before *Kaiser* and *Führer* got in on the act.

Hans-J. Stück

(Die Welt, 6 July 1982)